ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,623—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 28, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY —PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parritt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parritt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	A. Calabrese.	4253	29th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	30th July.

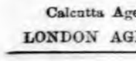
STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Venegri.	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti.	16th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. RISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,434 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st July, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 1st August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY the 31st July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902,
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize				1,000
1 Do.				500
1 Do.				250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each		250
2 Do.	" 100	"		200
2 Do.	" 75	"		150
4 Do.	" 50	"		200
10 Do.	" 25	"		250
100 Do.	" 10	"		1,000
200 Do.	" 5	"		1,000
200 Do.	" 1	"		200
523 Prizes			Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
1 8, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25	Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box	Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box	"	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings,	"	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes)	"	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box	"	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box	"	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box	"	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box	"	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths		3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100		7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings		4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.		4	0
Trabucos Finos 100		9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil		6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez 25, with rings		5	8
Bouquets " 25, "		4	0
Non Plus Ultra " 50, "		8	0
Isabelas " 50, "		7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

Neuvo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of 100		6	0
" " " No. 2, " 100		5	0
" " " No. 3, " 100		4	8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.
W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

THE "CROWN" PIANO.

ONE of the best known PIANOS in America to-day is the "CROWN." It is as well known in America as the great makers of the Continent that have been known for over a century across the water.

What has caused the popularity of the "CROWN," may be asked by those not familiar with the Piano. We will answer briefly that it is on account of its superb mechanism. Every little detail of the instrument is looked after by expert mechanics with the greatest care, from the sounding-board to its exterior design. The men who examine every part to that which goes to make up the whole of the numerous details of a first class Piano have had years of experience in Piano building and regulating. Those men not only know the demands of the hour, but are constantly making experiments and improvements whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself. On account of this care and study the "CROWN" Piano is known as a marvellous instrument in construction and perfection of tone quality, delicate action and artistic design. But this is not all. While the "CROWN" Piano in all its qualities mentioned, is as near perfection as skill can make it, it is capable of imitating the sound of nearly every orchestral instrument known. This instead of detracting from the sweet and pure tone of the Piano, improves it.

In connection with the other features is a practice clavier, a device which never allows the hammer to touch the strings during periods of practice, thus saving the Pianos from constant wear, and at the same time saving the performer the annoyance of that continuous monotone so distasteful to a sensitive ear.

ORCHESTRAL GRAND
"CROWN" PIANO.
THE PIANO OF MANY TONES.

Mahogany finish on solid hardwood. Seven and one-third octaves, Overstrung Scale. Three unisons to each note except in heavy bass section. Genuine ivory and ebony keys. Full iron frame. Genuine hand carved ornamentations. Music rack full length of top frame. Solid brass continuous hinges on lid and fall-board, highly nickel plated. Nickel plated pedals, hammer rail and action brackets. Four pedals, Patent mouse-proof device and all the latest patented improvements.

CASH RS. 950.

On the Hire System { For 12 months Rs. 88-12 per month, " 21 " " 47-8 "

EXTRAS.

Packing Case	Rs. 25	Revolving Piano Stool	Rs. 18
Woollen Cover	" 15	Set of insulators	" 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistant and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	35 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	35 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M.: with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Fœted Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address:—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DATE (26th inst.) REMOVED into our NEW PREMISES in BALLARD ROAD.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER, CATHEDRAL ORGANIST, BOMBAY, has RETURNED from England, and is OPEN to receive PUPILS for "the Cultivation of the Voice, Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony.

Candidates prepared for the coming Trinity College Examinations.

The Anchorage, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH Us, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 2,44,700, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 20 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full Particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 209 and 210 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 22nd July, 1902.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 15th of August, 1902. No tender below 94 will be considered.

The allotment should be fully paid up, on or before the 15th of September, 1902.

(Sd.) MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 23rd July, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. ANGELA DE SOUZA FRANKLIN, Mr. MANUAL PEDRO DE SOUZA FRANKLIN, Mrs. ANNETTA DE SA, widow of the late Mr. AGNIGNO DE SA, Mrs. EMILLY RAZARIO, Mr. FRANK RAZARIO, and Mr. HENRY FRANCIS SOARES, executor of the will of Mrs. LEOPOLDINA DE GA, all as heirs of the late Mr. ANTONIO GEORGE DE GA, Junior of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. CAWASJI MUNCHERJI KAPADIA alias BHUBUCHA. Any person or persons having or claiming any right,title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale,gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Sir Jars Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Farzandari Land or Ground situate at Grant Road in the city of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1403 Sq. Yds or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2031 and 2032, Street Nos. 9 and 10 standing in the name of Mr. A. G. De Ga and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Muncherji Bejonji Engineer, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. A. G. De Ga, and on or towards the East by the 12th Khetwadi Cross Lane and are now in the occupation of Mr. Hormusji Nowroji Davar.—Dated this 25th day of July 1902.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

THE WONDERFUL MISSION OF "ANTEXEMA."

Do you know that some of the worst and apparently hopeless cases of ECZEMA and SKIN DISEASES have been simply and inexpensively cured by the use of "ANTEXEMA?" When sparingly applied to the parts affected,it forms over them a thin artificial coating, which immediately allays the itching and burning, and so in a little time heals the inflamed surface.

"ANTEXEMA" is sold in bottles, price, Rs. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents :

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TEAS. TEAS. MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona,

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR,35, Esplanade Road.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Prices from Rs. 1-8 and 2-8, according to size. Sterling value, inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers,Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

MONSOON BOOTS.—Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 4-14. Satisfaction Guaranted. SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation, Free delivery in Bombay,—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Comer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstl.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs.12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestines, Phonite, Intona, Artistona, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained Workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Sixpenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

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WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 2. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture such as brass double bedstead, wardrobe, sofa, dining table, cabinets, office seats, baby's cot, lamps, lot of matting, iron water tank, etc, the property of a Parsi gentleman.

1 handsome semi-grand piano by Soundy & Co.
1 clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
15 dozen Christy's caps of London.
1 Chubb's iron safe, 26 by 20 by 20 inches.
1 Flute and 1 concert flute by Boosey and Co. in box.

By order of the Administrator-General.—31 pieces coloured prints belonging to the estate of the late Keshavji Madanji.

By order of Messrs. Fard D. Mulla and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. Govinda Charia of Mysore.

A lot of valuable books on Civil Engineering, science etc.

By order of the concerned. and on account and at the risk of Ebramjee Essoobjee, oil and paint merchant, Rung Bazaar, ex s.s. Tokio—

50 drums, each 45lbs. net, Johnson Bros. No. 1 Boiled Oil "ship" brand.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Jeewajee, hardware merchant, Nagdevi Street, ex s.s. Eden Hall—

3 casks containing 100 dozen Japanned iron Carolina Hoes ground 1 1/2" up, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, lbs. 13¼, 2, 2 1/4, and 2 1/4, and 50 dozen, Japanned iron solid eye pickaxes 29-27" long chisel and ground 1" up, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12, weighing 27 cwts. 1 qr., and 27lbs.

AT 2 P. M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria with lamps.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built office shigrom.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst.,at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co.are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 66, Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs, Morenas and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood houshold furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano, oil paintings and oleographs, Singer's hand sewing machine, taole ornaments, carpets, lamps, carpenter's tools, etc., the property of W. MICHAEL Esq., proceeded up-country.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods, consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers plated-ware, porcelain table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time-pieces, toys, &c.

The above is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE NEW FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household new furniture, made by Madrasi carpenters, such as drawing-room suits lined plush, bevelled mirror, black sideboards and cabinets, dining table and chairs, easy chairs revolving and plain topped office tables, single and double new designed bedsteads, brass double bedstead, bevelled mirror door single and double almiras and wardrobes, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, reclining and half-back office, carpets, clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, Aussian safes on stands, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 28th July, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, handsome glass door almyras, &c., &c., the property of Captain VINCENT.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND WITH BUNGALOW, &c., below French Bridge, Girgaum, formerly known as the Mahomedan Mills.

On MONDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the concerned.—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land, situate at Girgaum, near the French Bridge, containing by admeasurement 5,442 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, bungalow, &c. Also about 1,638 square yards of Government land or ground, together with the chawls, bungalow standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1902.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	
Mr. Elliott, by J. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

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One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

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WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Gdide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plaghe and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES :—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.
ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	282 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 9	40	243 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York; San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months.....	4½ „
„ 3 Months.....	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG.
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 : but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1, half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest 15 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Send in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG., Over 30 years' continuous success.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity ; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Lady Superintendent will have entire charge of the Hospital Nursing and Private Nursing Staffs under the orders of the Committee.

Applicants must be fully qualified as Medical, Surgical and Midwifery Nurses, and must have had previous experience in hospital management.

Salary Rs. 350 per month with free Board and Lodging, including lighting and general attendance.

The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for six months, and will be subject to the approval of Government.

Applications accompanied by copies of Testimonials and giving references should be addressed to the undersigned and submitted on or before Saturday, the 2nd of August, 1902.

No personal canvassing will be allowed.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Bank Street, Bombay.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT,
FOR SALE, AT MODERATE P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £95 1-2 = — 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 = do.
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £84 15-16 = — 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 7-16 = unchanged
Do. 2 months hence 24 3-8 = plus 1-8
Do. New York 53 = unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·16 = do.
Berlin Cheques on London ..... 20·48 = do.
Do. New York ..... 4·27 7-8 = do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
" Short London Bills 2 1-2 " = do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 " = plus 1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 " = unchanged
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8 " = plus 1-8
Interest, day to day loans 2 " = unchanged
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-4 " = plus 1-8

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4 27-32—4-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·40	4·34	4·23	4·17
— 4	— 5	— 3	— 3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·14	4·12	4·12	4·12	4·12
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 3,000 Bales.
" Last year 3,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
" Continent 10,000
Mid-Uplands ..... 9 — 1-16
Futures, month of July ..... 8·40 plus 7
Do. do. Dec. ..... 7·08 plus 1
Coffee ..... 5 7-16 — 1-16
In New Orleans—
Spot 8 13-16
Futures month of Sept. ..... 7·86 plus 6
Do. Dec. ..... 7·52 plus 2
Closing tone steady.

SKIN SALES.

Ship skins sale closed to-day with a good demand, Madras firm and prices par to 1-2d. higher, Bombay firm and prices 1-2d. to 1d. higher. Total quantity sold 800,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £50,000
Gold do. £50,000
Silver to Hongkong £20,000

Linseed 54 1-4 July-Aug. Sellers tone firmer.

Weeks Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 14,000
" Exports to Great Britain 5,000
" " to Continent 23,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 230,000
" " at Interior Ports 70,000
Bales.
Total week's sales 53,000
" Sold on spec. 3,000
" Sold for exportation 6,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers ... 50,000
" Actual exports 8,000
" Week's imports 4,000
" Stock 6,31,000
Surats week's sales 300
" Amount forwarded to consumers ... 500
" Week's imports ..... Nil
" Stock 6,000
Afloat American 20,000
" Indian 8,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 25th July, 1902 :—

Cotton ..... 608 bales.
Wheat ..... 1,556 cwts.
Linseed ..... 938 "
Rapeseed ..... 3,524 "
Gingellyseed ..... 57 "
Poppyseed ..... 447 "
Groundnuts ..... 64 "
Castorseed ..... 1,287 "
Rice ..... 83,622 "
Myrabollams ..... 305 "
Cottonseed ..... 1,497 "

Imports of Treasure ex Arabia from London.

Gold Bullion ..... Rs. 161,200
Gold Coin ..... " 37,500
Silver Bullion ..... " 388,385

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 26.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. 1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand 1s 3 31-32
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. ... 1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do ... 1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do 169 1-4
Marks 3 do do 137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight 129
Shanghai 30 " " 171 1-2
Japan 30 " " 151
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—steady,
Cash 97-13
1st Settlement 97-13
2nd do. 97-11
Money Market—Tone very easy.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.
SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } 9 11
Forward }
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } 6 4
Do. Forward }
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } 6 12
do. Forward }
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } 7 4
do. Forward }
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.
Ready } 8 9
Forward }
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready } ... ... 26 12 to 27.
Forward }
Liverpool opening telegram.
Tone—quiet.
Estimated sales 8,000
Imports ..... nil.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·43	4·26	4·25	4·18
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.
4·15	4·13	4·13	4·13
March-Apr.			
4·13			

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with prices unchanged and but little business passing at Colaba this afternoon.

Memo. of Remittances to the Home Treasury.
Amount to be remitted 1902-03 ..... £16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April to 25th July
Remitted Council Bills ..... £ 4,458,041
By Gold ..... £ 500,273
By Gold to be remitted from 26th July
Balance on 31st March, 1903 ..... £ 11,540,786
Average per week Rs. 49,46,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 95 1-2
3 per cents. Rentes 100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 95 15-16
Bar Silver 24 7-16

WINDFALL FOR A SOLDIER.

A PRIVATE in the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment at Lahore, has been left by a deceased relative £23,000, besides bonds and shares in various companies and property and estates, both in England and Scotland. According to a clause in the will, he will not be allowed to make use of the money or estate till he has left the service and then he must leave it in a legitimate way, that is, by completing the time he enlisted for and not by getting discharged, by invaliding or misbehaviour or purchase. If he does, he will have to remain in civil life without the money for seven years. He has one year to complete his term.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUDDON—July 23, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of Geo U Cuddon, of a daughter.
DUTT—July 21, at Jubbulpore, the wife of P C Dutt, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
KINNEY—July 23, at Calcutta, Alexander Kinney, of a daughter.
PARKER—July 19, at Kasauli, the wife of A H Parker, I C S, Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT—SHEPPARD—July 12, at the Presbyterian Church Rangoon, by the Revd A F A Moir, Abigail G Sheppard eldest daughter of Dr William Goodell of Philadelphia, o Alexander Scott of Darjeeling.
THOY—DEROZARIO—July 21, at St Mathias', Madras, by the Rev A A Sharp, M A, R H Thoy, Audit Dept, R M Ry, to Edith Adelaide DeRozario.

DEATH.

WICKES—July 19, at the Pharmacy, Peshawar, Sarah, the the dearly loved wife of Charles H Wickes, in her 71st years.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 4-29m., 4-19a. Low water, 9-51m., 10-54a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. Magdala, vs. Oxford L. I.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Pond heron (ardeola gragi) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. Krishnarao Yeshwantrao Powar.

THEFT OF A CYCLE.—Mr. A. R. Howe, residing a Baboola Tank Road, has reported to the police the theft of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 150 from the passage of a house in Frere Road, where he had gone to see a friend of his on Friday noon.

ESCAPE OF GUNNERS.—Two gunners named Cossmore and Syme, who were imprisoned in the guardroom at Colaba, pending their trial by court-martial, effected their escape from the cells on Saturday morning.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.—H. H. the Rao of Cutch arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from his capital. He was received at the Grant Road Station by several native merchants having trade connection with the State of his Highness.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of June the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,221 among them the number of new admissions was 823 being classified as Hindoos 319, Mussulmans 128, Parsees 33 Christians 89 and other classes 57. The average daily attendance was 47.

A NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR BOMBAY.—The present premises of the General Post Offices in Bombay being found insufficient for the growing needs of the department, it is in contemplation to erect a new and more commodious building. For this purpose the large plot of ground at the rear of the Victoria Terminus, and between it and the European General Hospital, where the Police Superintendent's quarters at present stand, has been selected; and arrangements will soon be made for the construction of the new buildings.

GRIEVANCES OF CUTCHEE INHABITANTS.—A meeting of the Cutchee residents of Bombay was held on Saturday in the premises of the Shri Khengarjee Library and Mandavi Anglo-Vernacular School, to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter of the memorials which had been addressed to the Maharaj, suggesting reforms and improvements in the administration of the State, and which had remained unacknowledged hitherto. Mr. Karmalli Peerbhoy was called to the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. A memorial on the subjects, to be presented to Lord Northcote, was read and unanimously adopted by the meeting. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

MONETARY DIFFICULTEES AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday morning at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the death of Jehanghir Nanabhoy Gharrivalla, a Parsi, aged thirty-nine years, who lived in old Police Court Lane. The deceased formerly used to work in the Docks as a tally clerk, but had been almost out of employ for the last three years and-a-half. He was involved in debt and his embarrassed, circumstances preyed so heavily on his mind that he frequently said he would put an end to his miserable existence. On Friday noon Jehanghirji left home as usual and returned three hours later. He was suddenly taken ill and showed symptoms of irritant poisoning. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from arsenic poisoning. He died shortly after admission. It was subsequently ascertained on inquiry that the deceased had bought one tola of arsenic from a shop belonging to Sallebhoy Goolam Hossein in Crawford Market, saying he wanted it for rats. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RESULTS OF THE COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE following candidates have passed the examination in Book-Keeping Commercial Correspondence and Typewriting which was held at the Accountancy Institution on the 8th April last under the supervision of Sir Jamsedji Jejeebhoy, Bart. And under the auspices of the National Union of Teachers, London. Seventeen candidates out of twenty have passed from the Accountancy Institution, one with first class honour in Advanced Book-Keeping; and ten out of fourteen from Mr. S. R. Dave's Commercial Classes, two with first class honours in Advanced Book-Keeping. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

BOOK-KEEPING.

Advanced : 1st class, B. B. Laschari, P. S. Daruvala and A. C. Rice.
Intermediate : 1st class P. Dalal, R. R. Bottlewalla John A. D'Cruz, S. E. Sethna, J. C. Weston, D. E. Shroff S. D. Oomrigar, and H. D. Byramji; 2nd class, M. N. Buch, M. D. Jeejeebhoy, J. S. Dias, V. Bhugvanalal, P. M. Anja, H. H. Bhutt, T. D. Mandelia, and J. S. Noronha.
Elementary : 1st class, V. Ratilal, B. C. Ramji, and A. R. Garawala ; 2nd class, Zahiruddin A. K. F. D. Buxy, D. E. Sethna, S. L. Markar, and D. M. Randeria.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE :

Advanced : 1st class, R. N. Writer, D. M. Nanabhatty ; second class, K. S. Mody, M. N. Buch, M. D. Jejeebhoy, J. S. Dias, S. D. Oomrigar, A. R. Garadia, I. N. Pandya, F. D. Buxy, and N. E. Sethna.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The Honorary Secretary of the Lay Northcote Hindu Orphanage offers his best thanks to Sheth Virji Vikam and the members of the committee of the Mon Jotta Pattia for consenting to give in aid of the Orphanage Rs. 100 every month from the 1st day of Shravan next, as long as the Cotton Jotta Pattia continues.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Restorative," for it "will positively restore in all cases grey or white hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Whole sale Depot : 38 Farringdon Road, London, England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GERMAN TRADERS IN AFRICA.

AMERICA AND THE LANCASHIRE CRISIS

MINERALS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, JULY 11.

THE attention of German traders in fancy goods is being directed to Egypt, as affording an excellent market for travellers in the line. Glass, porcelain, and carved goods—breakable articles, that is—are not recommended, but those of horn, leather, metal, and ivory. Oleographs, engravings, views, albums, stationery of all kinds are readily bought. As to leather goods it is remarked:—"Manufacturers must take care to make something out of the common—something beautiful and new". Articles which "draw" with visitors in Egypt are such as image some native custom or object in general use. For instance, paper weights shaped like the sphinx, inkstands in the form of the pyramids, &c., &c. In other words, manufacturers must give their goods an Egyptian touch, keeping well in view the modes of faith and superstition symbolised in Egypt. This last observation applies equally to Tunis and Algiers. Trinkets cast in imitation of arms are popular in the latter places. Still, Germans are advised to devote their energies to the Egyptian bazaars, and to the development of the fancy-leather trade. A comprehensive fancy-goods bazaar at Cairo or Alexandria "would succeed splendidly". Prices should range, from 1s. to 3s., not higher. Cairo lacks "cheap, taking, fancy goods and trinkets". It may be noted that the Berlin trade organ considers mainly the demands of travellers in Egypt, not so much those of the natives. I dare say Birmingham can oblige".

Mr. Vice-Consul Dundas in his report on the year 1901, has a story of considerable interest to relate, even if the direct interest for British traders is somewhat remote. Altogether there are over 6 millions of people in German Eeast Africa, the total white population, which increases year by year, being only 1,248. The proposed Central Railway running from Dar-es-Salaam — Mrogoro-Kilimatinde-Tabora-Ujiji is not yet begun, as the capital has not been raised, and opinions are divided in Germany as to its usefulness. The colony confidently expected that 1901 would see the commencement of the long hoped for railway, and when December 31 had come and there was still no sign of the scheme being realised, the blow was a hard one. People who had run their business for some time at a loss, then went through the bankruptcy court, and either left Dar-es-Salaam, or endeavoured to earn their bread in some other way. The opinion prevails that it may be years before this railway is begun. There is a large coal bed in Songwe at the north end of Lake Nyassa. The coal is of the same quality as that in Natal, and in large seams. Parts of the seams produce steam coal, others coking coal. Slate spoils some seams. The Government have reserved to themselves the privilege to work one corner of this coal-field, but as long as the steamers are able to use firewood, it is not likely that the coal will be turned to account, especially as the wood on the German side of the lake is procured cheaper than in British territory. There seems to be plenty of precious stones of various kinds in the colony, but what their value will prove to be commercially is yet doubtful.

The "Textile World" (Boston, U. S. A.) writes on what is termed "the artificial conditions in Lancashire." To-day Lancashire, a small section of a small island in which cotton never can be raised, far removed from the markets for the finished product of her cotton spindles, is manufacturing cotton goods for all parts of the world. These (says the World) are artificial conditions, made possible by the skill of English cotton operatives, the efficiency of English machinery, the organisation of English mills, and the command of foreign markets. America, on the other hand, producing by far the greater part of the cotton used throughout the world, is importing yearly £8,000,000 worth of cotton goods, while exporting but £4,000,000 worth. The "World" observes that patient, systematic, and tireless effort will be required to give America supremacy in the cotton goods trade. "The freight on cotton from New Orleans to Manchester on March 8 was six cents per hundred less than from New Orleans to Fall River, so that growing the cotton is not necessarily an advantage." A well attended meeting of the General Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation was held in Manchester last week, when the continued depressed state of the trade was discussed at considerable length. It was reported on all hands that matters were going from bad to worse, and that the state of affair in the trade was worse than it had been for forty years. It was resolved to take steps to see whether the whole trade could not be brought into line to deal with the crisis. Circulars were sent out by the secretary, Mr. Tattersall, to the local Associations throughout the area of the Federation, asking them to discuss the position of affairs. A further meeting will be held on Friday, July 11, to receive reports and to decide a course of action.

Recently published official statistics show that at the end of 1900 there were 22,605 mines in existence in Spain, of which 2,444 only were being worked. The mines that are in operation are distributed over the following provinces: Oviedo with 578 mines, Murcia 283, Vizcaya (Biscay) 267, Jaen 242, Huelva 208, Almeria 166, Palencia (Old Castile) 95, Sevilla 92, Santander 87, and Leon 62 mines. The superficial area of mines conceded, registered at the Spanish Mining Department, is 431,867 hectares (1,191,215 acres) and of this only 58,382 hectares (144,203 acres), or about 12 per cent., is exploited. The total output of minerals for the year under report was 32,369,213 tons, valued at 169,837,855 pesetas, or about £5,000,000. Among the minerals mined lead takes the premier position, with over 60 million pesetas, copper being next with 41 millions; iron ore represents 36·9 millions; coal 15 millions, and zinc three millions. We need scarcely add that this first-class mining area, the fringe of which has hardly been touched, well merits the attention of British engineers and capitalists. Why the mineral riches of Spain are treated by the latter in such a stepmotherly fashion is a riddle to us, but not more so perhaps than the recent policy of French capitalists of investing their good money in Cossack wildcat mines, and leaving rich mineral ground in their immediate neighbourhood untouched. Reports in German papers show that the present state of Spanish mining is no secret to our Teutonic cousins, and it may safely be predicted that before very long they will be swarming all over the Pyrennean peninsula. The German electrical engineer is already much in evidence there; his mining colleague is sure to follow shortly.

Some very interesting remarks on the plan adopted this year to "popularise" the issues of City of New York bonds are made in the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of that city in its last issue (June 28), to hand by mail. The new method requires the exclusion of "all or none" bids, or, in other words, bids which contain the stipulation that the bidder must be supplied with the whole amount of the bonds applied for or none at all. The new plan, moreover, includes the proviso that "preference shall, so far as practicable and without pecuniary disadvantage to the city, be given to applicants for the smallest amounts and smallest denominations of the bonds." The results have continued discouraging. Such little interest on the part of small investors as was displayed when the experiment was tried for the first time seems to have now almost completely died out. The sale during the last week of June, which embrace dols. 4,667,000 of bonds, elicited proposals from only 20 separate persons and firms, large and small. At the second sale, made on May 6, there were 40 bidders; and at the first sale, on February 18, the number was 116. Moreover, the larger bidders seem also to be holding back, for the aggregate of the amount bid for during the closing week of June was only dols. 16,258,883 (the amount offered was dols. 4,667,000, as already stated), whereas at the May sale (when dols. 4,993,000 was offered) the aggregate was dols. 23,320,210, and at the February sale (when dols. 3,000,000 was offered) the aggregate was dols. 25,790,810. Worst of all, the interest rate to the city is larger with each successive sale. In February the city disposed of its offerings on an interest basis of 3.194 per cent, at the sale in May the rate went up to 3·233 per cent, while the awards at the latest sale showed an average interest basis of 3·280 per cent. It should be noted, as indicating what a poor reliance the so-called small investors (who it was supposed would come forward in great numbers if they were only given the opportunity) are proving, that out of the total of dols. 4,667,000 bonds sold during the week in question only dols. 2,130 all told went to persons taking bonds in lots of less than dols 10,000. According to these statements, M. de Lesseps's "small investor" would appear to be a disappointing person in the United States.

A very gloomy outlook is depicted in Mr. Acting-Consul Williams' report from Pernambuco. Trade has been growing from bad to worse until a crisis has arisen that must be felt for some years. Importers are unable to obtain payments in the interior owing to unremunerative prices for stable products, viz., sugar, cotton, and cereals, while the state of the sugar planter is most deplorable. Meanwhile taxation increases, the rising exchange reduces currency values of products, and the decline of coffee growing in the Southern States has resulted in the exodus of the labourers—principally Italian and Basques—with the consequent restriction of that important market for native sugar. Manchester cotton goods fall from £131,040 to £36,840, but the decrease in importation of cottons from the United States is not so great, £30,400 in 1900, comparing with £18,258 in 1901. Jute and jute bags have been in demand for the large sugar and cotton crops, and it is worthy of comment that in a cotton-growing country, with the spinning industry absolutely protected by heavy import duties, bags made of cotton cloth are not used to a greater extent. But imported hessian bags from both the United States and Dundee are cheaper than the native cotton bags. Imports of coal from the United Kingdom compare as follows :—73,911 tons, value £161,270 in 1900 ; 79,518 tons, value £131,204 in 1901. The shipments of American coal mentioned in last year's report as having been tried to the extent of 4,000 tons, of the value of £6,500, continued to a very moderate extent and amounted to 1,096 tons, costing £1,425. Little or no new machinery has been imported for the last two years, but there should be a demand for locomotives and railway rolling stock in the near future, and it is to be hoped that British manufacturers may obtain the orders.

There is grave trouble approaching in connection with the Australian Federal tariff. The Commonwealth majority in the Senate have determined upon placing it on a revenue basis, and the House of Representatives will be found equally resolute in resisting the amendments, not because of disapproval, but because members maintain that the upper chamber has no power to make any changes in what is regarded as a money bill. Unless a compromise can be effected, the whole of the duties collected under the tariff will become illegal, not having parliamentary sanction, and recoverable by those who have paid them. At the same time the Federal Government will find itself deprived of every source of revenue except the post office and electric telegraphs. More than this, the various State tariffs and border duties will again come into force, and confusion become worse confounded, until an appeal to the Federal constituencies decides the basis on which the Federal tariff is to be framed. It is not improbable that rather than attempt to confront the threatened crisis, the Federal Ministry may tender its resignation, and leave the absent Prime Minister to extricate himself as best he can from the dilemma in which he has become placed. If corroboration of this grave crisis were required, it might be found in the following telegram from the Melbourne correspondent of the "Times," dated July 3 :—"The Federal Senate continues to reduce the Customs duties, notably on mining and agricultural machinery. Mr. O'Connor, representing the Government, warns the Senate to refrain lest it should provoke a quarrel with the House of Representatives, involving grave constitutional issues. The Free Traders insist on exercising their undoubted right to endeavour to secure amendments." It only remains to see what will be the outcome of this remarkable struggle. The Acetylene Gas Company of Australasia, Limited, has succeeded in establishing the validity of its patents. Acetylene gas is coming into general use throughout Australasia, and there is a rapidly increasing demand for the reservoirs, pipes burners, and other metallic appliances connected with its production. Many of these are manufactured in Australasia, but there will always be a good market for those of British origin.

Some edifying illustrations of the apparently endless variations of the Federal tariff have recently been made public. The duty on curry powder was first collected as on oilmen's stores at 20 per cent. Then it was altered to 4d. per lb. Subsequently an analysis was made, after which it was decided that the article was not ground spice, but a condiment, and the duty was changed to 20 per cent. The Federal Minister for Customs did not approve of the alteration, and the duty of 4d, per lb. was restored. All this has necessitated repeated changes in the wholesale trade lists, and shows how business interests are ignored by the Federal Customs Department. Supplies of fodder are becoming very restricted throughout Australia by reason of the drought. Stocks in Adelaide have become exhausted, and those in Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane are so limited that prices have risen to an almost unprecedented extent. The prices of provisions continue to rise. In Sydney, new-laid eggs bring 2s. 6d. per dozen wholesale; all other kinds range from 1s. 3d. to 9d. This falls heavily on manufacturing confectioners and pastrycooks. Formerly eggs were admitted free of duty, but under the Federal tariff they are subject to an impost of 6d. per dozen. The retail prices of provisions are now from 50 to 70 per cent. above ordinary rates. Ham is 15d. per lb, bacon 1s., cheese 11d. butter 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d., and so on. Fresh meat brings higher prices in all parts of Australia than are obtainable in Europe. According to preliminary statistics issued under the direction of the Government statistician of New South Wales, the production of wine in that State during the year ended March 31 last was 866,316 gallons, as compared with 891,190 gallons in the preceding year. The production of grapes for table use was 3,342 tons, as compared with 4,214 tons. In 1901-2 the number of oranges produced amounted to 7,243,212 dozen, as compared with 6,486,276 dozen, and the value of other kinds of fruit produced to £173,826, as against £270,081.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW PREMISES.

THE ceremony of opening the new premises of the British India Steam Navigation Company was performed on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large number of its constituents, native merchants, brokers, and others. The premises are situated at Ballard Pier, and have been built on the plan of Mr. Stevens of blue stone throughout, at a cost of over three lakhs and a half. They form an imposing structure, presenting a magnificent view on the harbour side, and took two years in construction. It is furnished with the electric light and a hydraulic lift, and the whole of the four stories will be occupied for the purposes of the company. The building was prettily decorated with flags and bunting, and with strings and festoons of flowers and evergreens. The guests were introduced to Mr. Mordeath, of the agents' firm, by Mr. Furdoonjee C. Kapdia, and were much interested in an inspection of the whole building, which they would have frequently to visit in the course of their business transactions. Flowers and sweetmeats were distributed, and the proceedings terminated with the expression of hearty good wishes for the continued success of the company.

THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM MAHARA.

62 RE-CAPTURED AND 13 STILL AT LARGE.

OF the prisoners who escaped from Mahara at the end of last month the greater part have been retaken, but thirteen are still at large, and it is doubtful if all will be re-captured. Immediately after the escape re-captures were rapidly effected, but, latterly, at longer intervals, the "schappes" having put long distances between them and the jail. Some have been arrested in the Southern Province, and the Kalutara and Negombo districts, clad in respectable garments which they had appropriated during the course of their flight. On the 7th it was reported that fifty-eight had been re-captured whilst seventeen were still at large; and we now learn that four others have been brought in since then, thus reducing the number in the field to thirteen.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Sunday.—A depression from the Bay is crossing the coast near Saugor Island this morning. It is a disturbance of only feeble intensity. Rain has decreased in North-East India during the past 24 hours. Akyab has received five and-a-half inches, False Point four; Cuttack and Darjeeling three, and Saugor Island and Jessore two. Allahabad has received a heavy local fall of nearly five inches. Light to moderate showers have fallen in the West Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, and at one or two stations in Central Punjab. Ludhiana, Sialkot and Lahore have received two inches. The remaining showers reported are all less than half an inch. There have been only light showers on the West Coast and light scattered showers at Satpurab. Rain will probably increase in North-East India as the storm advances inland.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, Captain J. H. Addenbrooke, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta reports having experienced fine weather in the Bay of Bengal and ordinary monsoon on the Malabar Coast.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Company have received the following reports :—

AMRAOTI, JULY 25.

No rain fell yesterday. Weeding is being carried on now. The young plants are progressing favourably. The weather is cloudy to-day.

BASIN, JULY 24.

The weather to-day has been densely clouded but no rain fell here.

WADHWAN, JULY 25.

The weather since we last wrote continues cloudy with intervals of sunshine and a westerly wind is blowing all day. The anxiety is being felt on account of the long absence of rain.

BHAWNAGAR, JULY 24.

Weather keeps cloudy, but not a drop of rain is falling. A good fall of rain would be now welcome.

AKOT, JULY 24.

The weather has been almost fine and clear since our last report of 22nd instant and only 9 cents of rain have fallen. Weeding and harrowing is being done on a small scale and will be general in a few days. The cotton plants are doing very well under the influence of present favourable weather.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Akola July 25th—Weather cloudy and showery at intervals. A week or ten days break will greatly benefit the plants as moisture in the fields is now rather excessive.

Bhavnagar, July 26th—Weather is cloudy but no rain. Further rain will do good to the crop. More rain is required urgently at Wadhwan, Rajkot, and Morvi.

Jubbulpur, July 26—Weather cloudy.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	19	43	26	09	23	72	23	98
Sunday, 27th July	00	18	00	23	00	21	00	03
Total	19	61	26	33	23	93	24	06
Total fall to July 27th 1901	63	44	57	72	61	43	54	68
Total fall to July 27th 1900	32	85	32	28	31	35	33	51

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	73
July 26th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m	0	16
Total	21	89

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF JULY, 1902.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calton standard, reduced to the same temperature 0° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·352	NE	5	107·4	80·9	63	...	1·35	—5·69
Sirsa	29·324	SSW	7	102·8	87·6	66	...	2·30	—2·93
Delhi	29·341	W	6	93·2	81·2	66	...	16·52	+5·80
Agra	29·365	SW	9	91·5	82·9	75	...	10·30	—1·51
Cawnpore ...	29·411	Calm	5	9 3	80·1	93·0	74	5·51	—3·10
Allahabad ...	29·445	WSW	5	85·6	79·3	96·0	15	11·72	—1·38
Jhansi	29·450	SW	7	92·4	79·2	83	...	13·32	—1·10
Jacobabad ...	29·221	SSE	4	120·0	85·0	33	...	0·27	—0·39
Karachi	29·424	WSW	19	91·4	81·2	83	...	3·29	—0·40
Jeypore	29·433	WSW	9	94·2	70·1	66	...	5·11	—4·63
Ajmere	29·441	W	15	92·9	78·6	74	...	4·86	—3·78
Deesa	29·422	SW	30	100·1	81·1	73	...	1·99	—9·58
Ahmedabad ...	29·420	SW	9	99·2	83·1	69	...	3·57	—11·23
Bhuj	29·471	SW	39	92·3	79·9	78	...	1·83	—6·71
Jamnagar ...	29·512	SSW	20	93·5	81·3	72	...	1·42	—11·84
Dwarka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·542	WSW	27	91·9	78·5	87	...	0·98	—17·34
Bhownagar ...									
Pora	29·565	SW	23	97·6	76·3	66	...	4·16	—4·00
Veraval	29·568	WSW	11	84·0	80 8	82	...	7·56	—3·40
Neemuch ...	29·474	WSW	24	89·3	76·5	76	...	8·11	—1·24
Indore	29·555	W	17	86·3	74·3	91	...	11·54	—2·56
Saugor	29·511	W	17	83·4	75·1	80	...	15·40	—6·06
Jubulpore ...	29·421	W	7	83·4	74·6	86	...	17·48	—8·79
Hoshangabad	29·561	SW	10	87·7	76·2	91	...	10·10	—10·79
Khandwa ...	29·557	W	16	87·4	77·4	72	...	9·30	—2·93
Raipur	29·552	SW	10	84 3	72·4	87	1·43	8·08	—14·16
Nagpur	29·574	N	13	89·3	75·6	84	0·60	11·01	—10·03
Amraoti	29·568	W	17	79·4	74·0	84	0·37	13·25	—2·11
Akola	29·592	WNW	4	84·4	75·9	82	0·04	11·80	—

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NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to THURSDAY, the 28th AUGUST, 1902, FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1903.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required, can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR MINERAL OIL".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on Friday, the 29th August, 1902, at noon.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Acting Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 25th July, 1902.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1902.

THE LADYSMITH HELIOGRAMS.

THE "man in the street" is said to have been simply aghast, on the Tuesday before the mail left, that an officer who could calmly suggest the abandonment of Ladysmith and who showed so little judgment as to deliver the highly indiscreet speech at the Volunteer luncheon in London, should ever have been entrusted with the command of a British Army Corps. Even those critics who have hitherto been the most staunch supporters of the General are astounded at his insistence upon the publication of despatches which, far from clearing his reputation only condemn him upon his own showing. This is the style of comment which greeted the publication of the text of the famous heliograms. In response to Sir Redvers' insistence on the publication of the authentic despatches of the heliogram, the Secretary of State for War forwarded authentic copies to him, and their contents were promptly communicated by him to the Press. It is a matter for great regret that Sir Redvers was not better advised. His Devonshire friends, who practically idolise him, and have very good reason—apart from his capacity as a general—have encouraged him to persist and have really led him into the unenviable position in which he now stands—absolutely discredited as a military commander. In the documents Mr. Brodrick has placed at General Buller's disposal, that which takes first position is a telegram from Sir Redvers to the Secretary of State for War, dated Chievely, December 15th, in which he said "I do not think I am strong enough to relieve Ladysmith. Colenso is a fortress, which if not taken with a rush, could, I think, be taken by a siege. I consider I ought to let Ladysmith go and occupy a good position for the defence of South Natal and so let time help us. But I feel I ought to consult you on such a step. . . I now feel, I cannot say that with my available force I can relieve Ladysmith, and I suggest that for me to occupy a defensive position and fight it out in a country better suited to our tactics is the best thing that I can do". It goes without saying that Government would not hear of it and wired back :—"The abandonment of White's force and its consequent surrender is regarded by the Government as a national disaster of the greatest magnitude. We would urge you to devise another attempt to carry out its relief, not necessarily via Colenso, making use of the additional men now arriving if you think fit'. The same day General Buller sent a whining message to General White : "I tried Colenso yesterday, but failed. The enemy is too strong for my force, except in siege operations, and these will take one full month to prepare. Can you last so long? How many days can you hold out? I suggest you firing away as much ammunition as you can and making best terms you can. I can remain here if you have alternate suggestion, but unaided I cannot break in. I find my infantry cannot fight more than ten miles from camp and then only if water can be got, and it is scarce here. Whatever happens, recollect to burn your cipher, decipher, and code books, and all deciphered messages". This is the amended form of the message sent the following day, when a "repeat" was asked for. Sir George White had "turned his blind eye to the signal", unable and unwilling to believe that he could have read it aright.

General White's message served to show the material the traditional British General is made of. He treated the instructions with as much scorn as he could those of a superior officer, and ventured to give him some advice : "Keep touch of the enemy" said he, "for if not it will immensely increase his opportunities of crushing me and have worse effect elsewhere. While you are in touch with him, and in communication with me, he has both of our forces to reckon with. Make every effort to get reinforcements as early as possible, including India, and enlist every man in both Colonies who will serve and can ride. Things may look brighter. The loss of 12,000 men here would be a heavy blow to England. We must not yet think of it". Those were the words of a soldier and an officer, of a British officer—in striking contrast to the pleading of Sir Redvers Buller to be permitted to let Ladysmith go and to let him pin himself in some other place, to surrender himself, we presume in due course after Ladysmith. Many "quiet days in camp" followed the receipt of that reply, and no serious movement was made until long after, and Ladysmith had endured a bombardment. "Attacked on every side" came a heliogram. "Enemy everywhere repulsed, fighting continues" came the next, to be quickly followed by "Attack renewed, enemy reinforced. Very hard pressed". Yet the army on the Tugela stood still. Was General Buller determined that Ladysmith should fall? There was a very near approach to mutiny in the ranks on that day in Buller's army. "When the firing at Ladysmith had nearly ceased, the bugles sounded the 'alarm and the force fell in for a demonstration towards Colenso. There was not a muddle-headed private in the ranks who did not see the egregiousness of it. If Ladysmith had fallen of what use could a demonstration be, except to demonstrate what was already obvious, our criminal folly and dilatoriness"? "Answer fully. I am keeping everything secret for the present, till I know your plans" said Sir George White though he knew them all already. Sir Redvers might signal again and again, but it would have been in vain. "The loss of twelve thousand men would be a heavy blow to England. We must not yet think of it". This not from a man who had been set a simple task, but from one whose men were on short commons and a large percentage of them down with enteric, absolutely helpless and hemmed in on every side. It would be well if the days which followed could be wiped out of history.

We see a contemptible effort by some of the journals, anxious to discredit the Government at all costs, that the messages, even as now published, have been "edited." But Sir Redvers Buller makes no complaint of the kind. Had there been any possibility of pushing in such a statement we may depend upon it Sir Redvers would not have hesitated. In his covering letter to the Press he says :—"I was delighted to receive the answer of the Secretary of State for War of 16th December 1899, because it assured me that forces which I had been apprehensive were pledged in another and less important direction would be at my disposal for operations in Natal". But General Buller does not insinuate that he never received this letter or that he has only just seen it for the first time. He was told in the telegraphic reply to his stupid message of December 15th to "make use of the additional men now arriving if you think fit". An attempt is also made to show that in "letting Ladysmith go" he meant to proceed forthwith to Bloemfontein. But there is no trace of any such proposal in his telegram or in his heliogram to General White. There the suggestion he made and the only one—was that General White should give him "time" to take up a defensive position a proceeding he estimated would require a month, "Can you last so long"? he signalled, and "if not how many days can you give me in which do so"? He seems to have been ashamed of his message, and when General White gave him an opportunity of repeating it, he pruned or "spatch-cocked" it, to use his own words into more creditable language. One contemporary seeks to defend him on the ground that he is not an author or a stylist, and that his messages were merely unfortunately worded. But it will not do. We gave General Buller his due when we defended him from Mr. Brodrick's characterisation of him as a peace general. But that he was fit for the position with which he was entrusted, very few will endeavour to assert. He displayed as great a want of military ability in Natal, as he has of the lack of ordinary prudence since his return from South Africa.

THE TEST MATCH SENSATIONAL.

It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that in the history of the great national game no parallel could be found to the changes of fortune which characterised the progress of the fourth test match. The opening stage found fortune going all in favour of the Australians who as a result of the first day's play obtained such a commanding lead that a victory for England seemed out of the question. Then two batsman grappled grandly with the situation and all fear of England sustaining a defeat was for the moment dispelled. Mr. Francis Stanley Jackson, for the second time this season in test matches, came to the rescue of England at a critical moment and in conjunction with Braund completely changed the aspect of the game. The Yorkshire amateur's innings of 128 may be safely described as, perhaps, the greatest in his career, while Braund, the Somersetshire professional's effort, without which Jackson would have been powerless to turn fortune's tide, was of incalculable value to the side. With a small lead of 37 runs, which seemed hardly likely to affect the issue of the match, the Australians entered upon their second innings brimful of hope that they would repeat their victory of the third test match. The latest telegram received on Saturday afternoon, however, revealed a startling change in the fortunes of the game, for in it we read that eight Australian wickets were down for 85 runs. When a later telegram announced that the remaining two wickets had fallen for the addition of one run, making the Australians' total 86, and leaving the Englishmen with only 124 to get to win, a victory for the latter seemed highly probable. But, alas! for England's hopes of recovering the "ashes", cruel fate has stepped in and deprived them of a win by the narrowest of margins, viz., three runs. The excitement of the spectators while the home team were batting may be better imagined than described, with the wickets falling rapidly and every run worth countless hundreds in an ordinary match. Their feelings must have been worked up to the highest pitch. As the last few moments of the match approached, with the ninth wicket down, and but four runs required for a win, one-can appreciate somewhat in imagination what were the motions of the thousands who lined the ground at Old Trafford, the disconsolate nine in the pavilion, the straining eager eleven in the field, and the two excited batsmen at the wicket. But four runs to get to avert what was as truly a national defeat as any disaster on the field of battle! Tension must have been supreme, the agony of those last few moments could only be appreciated by those who have endured the supreme enthusiasm of cricket. And the revulsion of feeling when that last wicket fell with those paltry four runs still unobtained, would require the pen of a Home-Gordon to adequately express in cold black and white. This has been a remarkable match. It is not often in the case of any cricket match that one can enjoy the excitement of such a close finish, and certainly in English and Australian cricket, such a match has never before been witnessed. At any rate if anything at all approaching this game can be found in the annals of cricket, we would have to turn back to the early 80's. England has now lost two matches, and to balance these disappointments can only point to two draws which were if anything in their favour, especially the first, when the inconsistencies of English weather cheated them of what was an almost certain victory. The last match will therefore not possess the same interest as those which have already been decided. But England may be said to have been most unlucky in the present Australian tour, and the Australians, whatever be the result of the last match, will not be able to go back to their native country without the admission that but for the varying and sometimes not altogether fair disposals of Dame Fortune, their record might not have been such a satisfactory one so far as they themselves are concerned.

BOMBAY'S JAIL POPULATION.

ONE sign of increasing prosperity in the Presidency of Bombay has been the decrease in the jail population. The report of the Inspector General of Prisons shows that the daily average number of prisoners last year declined by over 2,700 on the figures of the previous year. The only prisons where increases in the number of convicts admitted were recorded, were the Common Prison of Bombay, the Central Prison of Yeraoda and the Special Prison of Aden. The Inspector General points out that the increase in the Common Prison was due to there having been no suspension of admissions as was the case in 1900. A good many female beggars, sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, caused the increase in the Yeraoda Jail, and in Aden an increase in the number of convictions under the Merchants' Shipping Act accounted for the large number of prisoners. In Ahmedabad and Dhulia there were very big decreases, and there is no doubt that in those districts the fact that food-supplies were so much cheaper was the direct cause of this satisfactory state of things. One rather unsatisfactory feature of the report is the statement that during the year there was a rather big increase in the number of habitual criminals. This, however, may not point so much to an increase in the way of crime as to improved methods of classification. The conduct of the jail population was not so good last year. There were no less than sixteen cases of mutiny and assault. Altogether twenty-four prisoners evaded their jailors and escaped either out of the prisons themselves or from the grounds of the prisons. Fifteen of these delinquents have been recaptured, and three prisoners who had escaped during previous years were also brought to book again. Referring to punishments inflicted on prisoners for disobedience and breach of prison rules, the superintendent of the Yeraoda Central Prison seems to show that it is the educated class who cause most trouble. They refuse to do their penal labour and in some cases have to be punished over and over again before they will perform their allotted tasks. In the Yeraoda Central Prison, too, floggings seem to be still very frequent, but the Inspector-General in commenting on this fact says that Major Jackson is not unnecessarily severe, and maintains excellent discipline. The mark system has been continued in all the prisons, and seems to be having beneficial effects, about 2,200 prisoners having been released during the year as the result of its operations. The health of prisoners all over the presidency seems to have been much better than in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 419 and the death rate 35 per mille per annum—a better record than Bombay city has been able to show for a very long time. In 1900 the number of deaths was 819 and the death rate 56·8. Precautions were taken against plague, and comparatively speaking very few deaths from that disease occurred. Financially the prisons showed an improvement on 1900. The earnings of the prisoners exhibit a big increase, and the cost to Government for their maintenance was less.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will unveil the statue of Man Singh, at Lucknow, on the 13th proximo.

MAHARAJA Chandra Shamsher Singh, Prime Minister of Nepal, will be among the guests at the Delhi Coronation Assemblage.

REVISED rules for the discipline and control of the Boer prisoners in India have been issued in consequence of the declaration of peace.

A PORTION of the splendid collection of Indian artware deposited in the South Kensington Museum will probably be lent to the Art Exhibition at Delhi.

THE GOVERNOR of New South Wales telegraphs that no further cases nor deaths from plague have occurred. There are now sixteen convalescents still in hospital.

IT is hoped that the Kohat-Thal Railway will actually be open for traffic early in September. As already stated, the work of construction will be finished by the 1st proximo.

OF the 1,000 Boers returning to South Africa by the Englishman, 600 will start from Bombay and 400 from Ceylon. The Golconda sails from Madras with 500 repatriated Boers at the end of the month.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz have kindly consented to open the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition on the 11th August, in the absence of the Viceroy in Mysore and Lady Curzon in Kashmir.

THE weekly returns of famine relief show a fall of 40,783 in the number receiving relief in British territory, bringing the total down to 382,940, and a drop of 31,393 in Native States, where the total now amounts to 140,425.

IT is understood that non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council have received invitations to the Delhi Coronation Darbar. They will be provided with furnished accommodation by the Government during their stay there and their travelling expenses to and from Delhi will also be defrayed by the Government.

THE trial, of Narotam Das, resident of Benares, who was charged before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad with passing a forged carrency note for Rs. 1,000 at Daranagar, was concluded on Thursday. After the case had been argued on both sides the Assessors unanimously found the accused guilty. Judgment was reserved.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Kabul that the Amir recently ordered the enforcement of the scheme devised by his father, under which every military service is imposed upon one-eighth of the male population. A census is accordingly being taken, in order that the fighting strength of Afghanistan may be accurately calculated.

A CORRESPONDENT writes : Gaekwar of Baroda ... attendant to stay ... Gaekwar will in ... Ootacamund abo... son, aged 19, w... Oxford, has pas... now on his way ... 2nd August. ... soon. Mr. Kr... dancer, who has ... don, has brou... many and J... at Woodstock ... mund.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

LORD KITCHENER'S ADVENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

SOCIALLY we ought, at the moment, to be very dull. It is the period known as "the thick of the rains", not that the rains up-to-date have at all merited that description. Ordinarily we are employed just now, and for the next month, in mending our roofs and drying our clothes. The postman brings in an occasional damp note "If you have nothing better to do on Tuesday or Wednesday or Saturday", will you come to tea with me at five"? Which you invariably accept, for you never have anything better to do. And a tea party, a mere matter of muffins, is so easily disposed of by the weather. If the prospect involves a chat which is on its own account worth having you waterproof yourself and your pony and make a dash for it at all hazards. If it promises less, a decent cloud over Jakko removes the obligation. "It looked so threatening" or "it simply poured at our end"—how often do these ingenuous phrases appear next day to mollify an abandoned hostess! Tea parties are not, however, our only resource just now. Her Excellency Lady Curzon gives a dance to-night, and on the 4th of August Lady Rivaz gives another at Barnes Court. Dinner parties go on though the heavens fall, and the A.-D.-C., is as active as ever. After the particularly successful run of "Dorothy" we are to have "One summer's Day" in the first week of next month, and later "under the Red Robe" which affords, I believe, an adequate part to Mrs. Trevor Tylor, an actress who never fails to make interesting whatever work is assigned to her. On the 11th the Art Exhibition opens, though why the local sheets continue to advertise that it will do so under the patronage of Lady Curzon I cannot imagine, since most people are aware that her Excellency will be in Kashmir at that time. Depressed as our conditions are, therefore, they are not entirely without points of interest, even of excitement; and it is clear to anyone that the dahlias and the potato-creeper like the weather.

Whether owing to a wet afternoon or to an unusually attractive programme announced on the posters, the Philharmonic concert, at the Simla Town Hall, last Monday, differed from most of its predecessors in being well attended. Lady Curzon was amongst those present, and lovers of music were afforded the pleasure, seldom obtainable in India, of hearing good pieces rendered with ability. The entertainment opened with Schumann's "introduzione allegro" and "scherzo" performed with precision and feeling, as a string quartette, 1st violin Mrs. Mallaby, 2nd violin Mr. Cowie, viola Herr Buchner and Cello Mr. Patterson. Mrs. Muspratt-Williams followed with Teresa del Riago's "Harmony" which was sweetly and convincingly sung. Orlando Morgan's song cycle "In Fairy Land" was then gone through. The quartette "By the ripple, ripple of the shallow Sea" was especially appreciated, but the whole was good, Mrs. Twining's powerful soprano coming out well in the "Come follow, follow me" of Queen Mab's song, while Miss Watson's rich contralto was heard to advantage in "The Weary Sun, all Golden Red," and Colonel Clark's baritone filled the hall in "From Oberon in Fairy Land". The tenor was taken by Mr. McMahon whose voice has considerable possibilities, and who sang Thomas Hood's "Alas, the Moon should ever Beam" with feeling. A word also of praise is due to Miss Clarke whose accompaniment upon the piano was admirable. The piece produced for the first time in London, only last month, and the Simla Philharmonic Society are to be congratulated on bringing it out so early and so well in India.

The announcement made during the past few days of the appointment of Lord Kitchener's staff and of the fixing of the date for his own arrival in India, confirms the expectation which has been for some time prevalent, here that the Commander-in-Chief elect proposes to lose no time in taking over his new appointment. It was at first said that the two distinguished brothers would come out together in October. Even if the present arrangement holds, whereby General Walter Kitchener arrives first, Lord Kitchener will still be in time to superintend the manœuvres about Delhi which should give him an excellent opportunity of making his first official acquaintance in India, with his new charge. None is in a better position than Lord Kitchener to appreciate the value of the services in South Africa rendered possible by the high organisation of the fighting machine in this country. He arrives at a moment when a number of important changes are in progress, designed not only to improve the weapons and training of the force, but to render it independent of Great Britain as regards equipment. In the South African War its factories were able to provide boots, helmets great-coats, saddles, and tents for the army in the field as well as for local requirements. They will soon be able, besides to make rifles and cordite. The question of the building of field-pieces is one that Lord Kitchener will no doubt take up. The remarks made by Lord Curzon, in his last budget speech, when he spoke of developing the iron industry, show that the head of the civil administration is at one with the Military Department in desiring to see India independent of outside help in this exceedingly important matter.

Lord Kitchener's eagerness to assume command of the Indian army may be taken as proof that he realises the enormous part which the armaments of this country are destined to play in any future struggle in which Great Britain may become involved. There is an anticipatory flutter of the military dovecotes at Simla just now; but the anxiety of the Staff Corps officer lest he should be superseded, in comfortable billets, by juniors from the seat of war, has been greatly overpainted, and the general impression is one of deep satisfaction at the recognition India's military importance in the Empire which Lord Kitchener's appointment implies. It is no disparagement of our present Commander-in-Chief to say that the strategist and organiser of Omdurman and Paardeburg as Sirdar will be an important event in Indian history. Lord Curzon showed that India is recognised as a stepping-stone to the Home Cabinet. Lord Kitchener's now sitting to ... as Indian Commander-in-Chief proof that ... Indian army ... upon as it is in ... to the ... his Majesty.

The absence of ... Lansdowne will ... the hospitable regime ... Lady Palmer. The absence of Captain ... the second half of the new Commander-in-Chief's ... that some attempt at continuity, in this ... to be made, but it is recognised that ... administrative efficiency, rather than ... be the characteristic of the new administration. The first duty which Lord Kitchener will be called upon to perform, in his new capacity, will be the ... important staffs now under selection for the two ... part in the ensuing Delhi manœuvres. ... ment of a decision is looked forward to ... with interest, the handling of large ... in mimic warfare, being a matter ... military consequence, but nothing ... made known just yet, the details being ... confidential until the necessary ... been made to England.

A ... some interesting details ... a spot called the Devil's Hill, ... as stated, has been formed ... it is further reported that ... subscribed for. Calcutta ... of the mercury of ... also contributing ...

... Garrick Theatre reports ... the Sarah Bernhardt ... made up of foreigners, ... struck him as rather ... pushing and trampling ... tering. He noticed a ... in favour of two English ... slowly. Further, the ... in the pit as a rule took ... asked, and their man... ... out for drinks after every ... however, that the greater ... red with the Briton) of ... itself to the intervals.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

PRIVY COUNCIL ON THE ROYAL YACHT.

THE CORONATION.

LONDON, JULY 25.

His Majesty the King sailed round the Isle of Wight to-day, returning to Cowes in the evening.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The King has held a Privy Council on board his yacht, and signed two proclamations, fixing the Coronation for the 9th August, and making the day a Bank holiday.

BRITAIN'S GROWING EXPENDITURE.

ANXIETY OF SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

PROSPECTS OF REDUCED TAXES.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in a speech delivered at the Mansion House, said that the next Budget should bring a very considerable remission of taxation. He stated that the first tax to be considered would unquestionably be the income-tax.

Sir Michael declared that the Budget ought to provide a new sinking fund for the War Debt, for though a considerable part of the cost of the war would be recovered from the Transvaal, yet a large sum must be paid by the tax-payers.

In continuation Sir Michael remarked that he looked with great anxiety on the great and growing expenditure of the country. He said that if the country's burdens were heavy enough to injure commerce in times of peace and prosperity, he feared when adversity came and there was a struggle for life, that our vast resources might be seriously and even fatally impaired.

[In reference to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's remarks regarding the recovery of part of the cost of the war, from the Transvaal, it may be pointed out that a home contemporary sounds a note of warning in regard to what the burghers feel is a distinct breach of faith on the part of the British Government.

By the terms of surrender, the sum of £3,000,000 sterling, which was described in the terms themselves as a free grant, was allocated towards restocking and rebuilding farms. The Boers declare they distinctly undertood this to be a gift, but there are reasons for believing that the new Colonies will be asked to pay proportions of this charge out of their own revenue, so that, instead of receiving the money as a gift, they will be obliged as tax-payers to contribute to it themselves. They also say that this very nearly infringes Article 9 of the Peace Terms.

The following is the text of Article 9 in the Peace Terms :—

"No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war".

In view of this clause the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reference to a recovery of the part of the war cost from the Transvaal can only apply to the mines.]

STORM IN LONDON.

HAVOC IN THE PARKS.

STANDS DISMANTLED.

LONDON, JULY 27.

A furious storm occurred yesterday evening in London, causing havoc among the trees in the Parks. A Coronation stand at Clement's Inn in the Strand was blown into the street. A number of pedestrians passing and some vehicles were injured. Other stands were dismantled.

THE TRANSVAAL.

WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

COMPENSATION TO BE GIVEN.

LONDON JULY 26.

Government has decided that the claims for compensation for war losses put forward by British subjects in the Transvaal shall be recognised.

NATIVE LABOUR ON THE RAND.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The manager of the Native Labour Association at Johannesburg has returned from Nyassaland where there is a dense population. He states that he hopes to bring the natives to the mines. The lack of labour is causing great difficulty. The attempts to recruit white labour from the disbanded irregulars has progressed little.

THE ITALIAN SQUADRON AT TRIPOLI.

LONDON, JULY 26.

It is declared at Rome that the visit of the Italian Squadron to Tripoli is merely the annual visit.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

RELATIONS RESUMED.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Diplomatic relations between Italy and Switzerland are about to be resumed through the mediation of Germany. New Diplomatic representatives will be appointed at Berne and Rome.

THE TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

LONDON JULY 26.

President Loubet has ordered the closing of twenty-six religious establishments in Paris in the Department of the Seine. Several Nationalist and Socialist demonstrations have been organised in Paris for to-morrow.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MAD MULLA.

MANY KILLED.

LARGE CAPTURES OF ANIMALS.

Reuter's correspondent [illegible] from Aden that the Mad Mullah Expedition [illegible] pursuing north-east avoiding [illegible] Haud district chased the enemy for eight [illegible] killing 100 and capturing 4,500 camels and [illegible]

HONOURS FOR COLONIAL [illegible]

Five of the Colonial Pre[illegible] honorary degrees, and the Fre[illegible] Edinburgh to-day.

THE KING OF I[illegible]

The King of Italy goes to Ge[illegible] of August, and will spend five days

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND BEATEN BY THREE RUNS.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

LONDON, JULY 25.

England have completed their innings and are all out for 262. Jackson scored 128. The Australians have scored 85 for eight wickets in their second innings.

LONDON, JULY, 26.

The Australians are all out for 86 runs.

England were all out in their second innings for 120, Australia thus won by 3 runs.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN CAIRO.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred at Cairo. British regiments are going into camps in the desert. A devastating epidemic in Egypt is predicted.

LONDON, JULY 26.

There were one hundred and eighteen cases of cholera at Cairo on Thursday.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Colonial Conference to-day concluded the discussion of the question of Imperial Defence. No resolutions were submitted.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The discussion in the Colonial Conference yesterday was entirely on the proposal submitted by Mr. Seddon to establish in each Colony a militia reserve selected from local forces.

It is understood that Mr. Brodrick has submitted certain proposals regarding the military defence of the Empire, which the delegates will further consider separately.

THE SANDHURST SCANDALS.

CADETS PERMITTED TO RETURN.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Lord Roberts inspected Sandhurst to-day, and announced that all the cadets, who have been rusticated, except two, have been completely exonerated and will be allowed to return.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

LONDON JULY. 26.

Lieutenant Johnson, of the London Rifle Brigade, has won the King's prize.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Nothingtamshire has beaten Gloucestershire by 468 runs.

Essex has beaten Derbyshire by 120 runs.

Yorkshire versus Worcestershire has been abandoned. Middlesex has beaten Kent by five runs.

LONDON, JULY 25,

Surrey has beaten Somerset by 91 runs.

THE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

JEFFRIES BEATS FITZSIMMONS.

COLLUSION SUGGESTED.

At San Francisco yesterday evening, the heavy weight championship of the World was contested, the result being that Jeffries knocked out Fitzsimmons in the eighth round.

LONDON JULY 27,

There are numerous assertions circulated e San Francisco as to a collusion between Jeffries and Fitzsimmons.

Fitzsimmons had much the best of the fight until he paused and spoke to Jeffries, who thereupon knocked him down.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

RAIN STILL NEEDED IN SOME PARTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

A distinct improvement in general, in the agricultural situation throughout India, is shown by this week's crop telegrams.

Prices are falling in Bombay Presidency, and the whole of Upper India, including the Punjab. United Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana report well distributed rain. Floods have done some damage in Surat, but this is entirely local. Ahmedabad continues to complain of insufficient moisture. The Deccan is still in a bad way, and water there for irrigation is beginning to run short.

THE SHIPPING TRUST.

RUMOURS OF A HITCH.

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 24th instant, says :—

Very definite rumours are afloat in London regarding the hitch in the Great Shipping Combine.

MARRIAGE OF THE SPEAKER'S DAUGHTER.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables :—

The youngest daughter of Mr. William Court Gully, the Speaker of the House of Commons, was married [illegible] at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Mr. Cecil Salkeld of the 10th Hussars, before a large congregation. Among the 600 presents were a [illegible] and diamond tiara, necklace and [illegible] of 250 members of the House of Commons.

[illegible] has submitted to the [illegible] remarkable scheme of plague [illegible] dilates an enormous campaign to be carried out at the end [illegible] is to perform 6,000,000 [illegible] weather, no compulsion [illegible] cost of the campaign is [illegible] crores. It will be necessary [illegible] and a large number [illegible] to supplement the [illegible] establishment, besides [illegible] already in the

INDIAN FOOTBALL SHIELD COMPETITION.

IRISH RIFLES DEFEATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

The Royal Irish Rifle's football team after a phenomenally long run of success succumbed yesterday to the Dalhousie eleven in the second round for the Indian Football Association Shield of which the Rifles were the holders. Evidently transference to an upcountry station has had a deteriorating effect on the military or else the civilian players have improved since last season when the Royal Irish were absolutely invincible.

The victory of Dalhousie was no accident. It was thoroughly well-deserved and the crowd of some ten thousand spectators was treated to a splendidly contested game, full of dash and go from start to finish.

THE ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MUTINY LEADER.

A COCK AND BULL STORY.

LUCKNOW, JULY 27.

A reply has been received from the First Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General at Indore in reference to the enquiry made from Lucknow regarding the man supposed to be Rana Beni Mahdo, the ex-rebel who is at present under remand in the Lucknow District Jail.

The reply is to the effect that a man calling himself Ajha Babi Nath Aiaji, of Sarubumat was arrested at Indore in March 1886, and produced before Lieutenant Newmarch, then Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General on suspicion of being Rana Beni Mahdo Singh, Talugdar of Shankarpur. The man at that time made a statement to the effect that he was forty-five or under fifty years of age. During a famine his parents seem to have made a present of him to Guru Swami Charo. He also stated that he had travelled all over the country and at Jubbulpore wask nown to Ram Thal, a Misteee in the engine establishment of the Calcutta railway line, and also to Davi Deen. These men had known him for sixteen years. He had been sixteen or seventeen years at Jabbulpore and left that place three and a half months before his arrest at Indore, where he had gone from Narsinghgarh. Lieutenant Newmarch wrote on this statement to the effect that the man might be sent to Jubbulpore, the authorities of which place would know how to dispose of him. To him (Lieutenant Newmarch) the man did not seem old enough to be Beni Madho nor from conversation did he appear to be an ex-rebel. He talked nothing treasonable or implying treason.

Enquiries were made at Jubbulpore and the Deputy Commissioner of that place telegraphed :" Ajha Rabi Nath Fakir ten years ago was at Jubbulpore for three years. He has visited Jubbulpore annually since. He was never employed on the E. I. R. His country of residence is not known. The North-West Provinces Government were also addressed and were asked for the descriptive roll of Rana Beni Mahdo Singh, Talugdar of Shankerpur. They reported that the notorious Rana Beni Mahdo, the rebel leader, was supposed to have died in Nepal some years before. He was said not to have been amnestied, and the descriptive roll given by the Deputy Commissioner of Bareilly was "wheat complexion, short stature, round face, sword cut on left arm below shoulders, age above forty-five years in 1856." A note was made on the back of the Deputy Commissioner's telegram by Lieutenent Newmarch that the man in detention in no way answered this description, and had been released. This note was evidently written on the order of Sir Lepel Griffin, then Agent to the Governor-General, to whom the papers were submitted. The reply concluded. : "Since that time nothing has been heard of the case".

A man has come forward at the District Magistrate Court at Lucknow and said that Rab Nath (the name given by the accused before the Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow) was his eldest brother, and had given up the world when twenty years of age. Since that time he had spent his life as a fakir.

There seems to be no further particulars forthcoming to identify the man as Rana Beni Madho. Orders will be passed on the man's case by the Cantonment Magistrate on Monday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA JULY 25.

The following have been appointed Commanding Royal Engineers of localities named :—

Brevet-Colonel J. R. L. Macdonald, Quetta District ; Lieut.-Colonel H. Appleton, Poona District ; Major Dealy, Quetta sub-division ; and Captain G. M. Duff, Loralai sub-district.

Lieut.-Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, has one year's leave, Major W. C. Leslie from leave is posted Cantonment Magistrate in the Bombay Presidency. The Resaldar Major of the Zhob Levy Corps and the Subadar Majors Northern and Southern Waziristan Militia are admitted to the order of British India for services during the Mahsud Blockade.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 25.—Alexander, Capt., Bo., 3rd Cavalry, off furlo., from England.

Anderson, Lt., Bo., 3rd Cavalry, off furlo., from England.

Gordon-Tucker, Capt., Bo., I.M.S., off furlo., from England.

Carroll, Capt., Bo., R.A.M.C., from leave, from England.

Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Col., Bo., R.A.M.C., from leave, from England,

Murphey, Capt., Bo., 2nd Suffolk Regt., from leave, from England.

Keilie, Lt.-Col., Bo., A.V.D., from leave, from England.

Hunt, Lt., Punj., R.G.A., to join, from England.

Norie, Major, Punj., Middlesex Regt., from leave, from England.

Tate, Capt., Punj., I.M.S., from leave, from England.

Drummond, Lt.-Col., Beng., C. I. Horse, from leave, from England.

John-Gore, Lt.-Col., Beng., 5th Drag. Guards, from leave, from England.

Saunders, Lt., Beng., 5th Drag. Guards, from leave, from England.

Hood, Capt., Beng., 7th Rajputs, from leave, from England.

Smith, Lt., Beng., Hants, Regt., from leave, from England.

Gage, Lt., Beng., 5th Drag., Guards, from leave, from England.

Courage, Lt.-Beng., 15th Hussars, from leave from England.

Taylor, Major, Beng., D. A. A. G., in leave from Ranikhet.

DEPARTURES, JULY 25.—Drummond, Lt.-Col., Beng., 5th C. I. Horse, off leave to Agar.

Saunders, Lt., Beng., 5th Drag. Guards, off leave to Lucknow.

John-Gore, Lt.-Col., Beng., 5th Drag. Guards, off leave to Lucknow.

Hood, Capt., Beng., 7th Rajputs, from leave to Lucknow.

Courage, Lt., Beng., 15th Hussars, from leave to Meerut.

Gage, Lt., Beng., 5th Drag. Guards, from leave to Lucknow.

Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Col., Bo., R. A. M. C., from leave to Poona.

Murphey, Capt., Bo., 2nd Suffolk Regt., from leave to Karachi.

AN "Express" telegram, dated New York, the 2nd instant, states that Lady Curzon is expected to arrive at Bar Harbour, the fashionable pleasure resort on the coast of Maine, U. S. A., from India, in September, and princely entertainments are projected in her honour.

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

THERE was a large attendance at the Poona Second Extra Meeting to-day, the two special trains from Bombay bringing a large number of visitors. Details :—

The Intermediate Stakes.—Winner, Rs.200; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs 50. For Maiden Ponies 14-1 and under, new measurement, 14-1 to carry 9st 3lbs, W I Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 100over : once, 5lbs ; twice, 10lbs ; three times, 14lbs ; oftener 18lbs. Allowances—C B.'s 18lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs M Gokuldas and Anandji Nanji's Olga, 8st 13lbs.....Omarkhan 1
Mr A W P's Nanette, 7st 12lbs.....Southall 2
Capt. Lloyd's Lady Deane, 8st 2lbs ... .Hoyt 3

Nanette carried Olga to the bend, where Olga came out and won in a canter. Time—52 1-5secs.

The Lilliput Plate—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs 2,000 or over, 13-3 to carry 9st 5lbs. W I Penalties —Winner since 31st March 1900, of a race value Rs 900 : once, 5lbs ; tiwce, or of race value Rs 1,400, 10lbs ; three times, or of race value Rs.1,800, 14lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs ; ponies which have not won a race value Rs 100, 10lbs (not accumulative). Ponies, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Fisher's Governor, 9st. 2 lbs, ... Penton 1
Messrs M. Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's Shaiboob, 8st 2lbs .....Oomarkhan 2
Mr Jackson's Hermit, 8st 7lbs...C. B. Mahomed 3

Anaiza led to the bend, where Governor and Shaiboob drew level. At the distance Governor came out, and being well ridden, won by half a length ; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 10 4-5 secs.

Arab Trial Plate —Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs 1,500 5lbs. ; Rs. 900, 10lbs. ; Rs. 200, 14lbs. ; Rs. 100, 21lbs. (not cumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under, old measuremeat 5lbs. ; new measurement, 12lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Garda's Narunji, 8st. 6lbs. (carried 8st. 8lbs.) .....Southall 1
Mr Anandji Nanji's President, 9st. 3lbs, Oomarkhan 2
Mr A. Amer's Fakeer II, 8st. 13lbs .....Soda 3

Saracen led for two furlongs, and then gave place to Fakeer, who was collared off the 3 furlongs by President, but up the straight Narunji came to the front and won by three lengths ; one and a quarter lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 45 4-5 secs.

The Summer Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1900, W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1900, race value Rs. 200 ; once, 5lbs.; twice, or of race value Rs. 700, 10lbs.; three times, or of race value Rs. 1,400, 14lbs. Allowances—Maidens 5lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over, 10lbs. (not cumulative). Ponies 14-2 and under, 10 lbs. Distance —5 furlongs.

Mr. Mahomedali's Planet, 9st. 9lbs....Robinson 1
Mr. Cross's Orion, 8st 9lbs .....Owner 2
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lady Merrystone 7st. 13 lbs..... Southall 3

Planet led from the start, Overture following, and at the turn resigning to Orion, who challenged Planet in front of the stand, but lost by three-quarters of a length ; one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 5 2-5secs.

The Beginner's Plate —Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 9st. 5lbs, W I. Penalties—Winner, since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 100 or over : once, 5lbs ; twice, 10lbs. ; three times 14lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Allowances—Ponies, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. K B Irani's Firdosi, 7st 7lbs .....Heeroo 1
Mr R R S's Zooraf, 8st (carried 8st 2 1-2lbs. ..... Weatherall 2
Captain Sloane Stanley's For Ever, 8st 10lbs ..... Soda 3

Defender led for three furlongs, then Zooraf and Firdosi closed up, and at the distance Firdosi took the lead and won easily by three lengths ; one length between second and third.

Auction Stakes.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; third, Rs 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands entered for Rs 1,500 to carry 10st. W I 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 500. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs ; ponies, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr M T Shroff's Buktawar (Rs 800) 6st 11lbs ..... Kamad 1
Mr W McLeod's Murfus (Rs 1,000), 7st 7lbs ..... Stonhil 2
Aga S Shah's Jodhpore (Rs 1,000), 7st 3lbs .....Heeroo 3

Buktawar took up the running followed by Chota Sahib, but the latter was displaced by Murfus at the bend. Buktawar going on won in a canter by six lengths ; six lengths between second and third. Time—57 3-5secs

Heavy Weight Plate—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100; third, Rs 50. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under new measurement ; which have not won a race value Rs 100 or over. Winner to be sold for Rs 1,200 13-3 to carry 11st W I G Rs or Professionals who have not won a race value Rs 200. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr E Rashid's Settler, 9st 4lbs .....Native 1
Colonel Eccles' Glencoe .....Mr Meynell 2
Mr Artin Essayie's Shelter, 9st 13lbs ...Native 3

Settler led from the start. Won by four lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A RIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCUTTA JULY 26.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" cables :—

The New York "Evening Sun" in drawing attention to the possibility in South Africa, warns the Americans that if British and Dutch unite in developing the resources of the country, it will soon become a formidable rival of the United States.

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India on the difficulty now experienced by banks and mercantile firms generally in determining the proper stamp duty to be paid on the hypothecation of moveable property to secure the balance of account current and recommended the amendment of article 6, schedule 1 of the Indian Stamp Act 1899. The attention of the Government is also drawn to the duty chargeable under article 41, schedule 1, in respect of the mortgage of crops, and the desirability of being relieved of this additional burden is suggested.

THE OUTLOOK IN KATHIAWAR.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN AT PALANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

PALANPUR, JULY 26

Intense anxiety is felt for the want of rain here. His Highness ordered all offices to be closed and directed the Hindus and Mahomedans to offer prayers to God to favour us with rain. His Highness, together with all the male members of the royal family and Mahomedans, numbering about three thousand, went to the Idgah this evening. The Hindus met in the Ambaji Temple. The State has already arranged for making rudris in Pataleshwar. Our chief minister, Mr. Patwari, lectured on the Bhagwatgita yesterday, and emphasised the necessity of making yagnas which will be performed shortly in the Ambaji Temple.

PRINCE SAMATSINGHI AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THE QUESTION OF A LOAN.

On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D. B. Binning, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kumar Shri Samatsinghi of Palitana appeared in answer to a notice issued against him at the instance of Mr. William Henry Guest to show cause why process should not issue against him on a charge of cheating in respect of £ 200.

Mr. Smetham, of Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Payne, of Messrs Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, for the respondent.

Mr. Payne stated that the complainant came to Bombay on the 6th March 1897 and respondent asked him if he had any influence in England and if he could assist him to get an invitation to the Diamond Jubilee. The Prince pointed out that he had influence in a certain quarter in England, but was unable to get a letter delivered there. Thereupon complainant promised to deliver the letter. It was quite obvious that it was a perfectly simple matter to deliver a letter, but the real question in the case was : could complainant do anything which would induce the respondent to give him £200. What took place at the interview between Mr. Guest and Prince Samatsinghi was something like this. Mr. Guest stated that he was going to England, and his business had reference to the Maharaja of Patiala's invitation to the Diamond Jubilee. At the same time he stated that he had an order for £200 on Messrs, Tellery & Co., but could not cash it as Mr. Tellery was not in Bombay, and asked for a loan of £200. He said he might be able to arrange an invitation to the Jubilee for the respondent. At the same time he gave him a draft of a letter on a small scrap of paper to the person mentioned by Prince Samatsinghi, asking him to make a fair copy. That was important, because the question was whether the draft was made at the meeting. It was absurd any way that the letter should have been drafted on a small scrap of paper when the respondent's writing paper was at hand. It was then agreed that Mr. Guest was to deliver that letter to one of the principal Army Agents, to be forwarded to its destination.

This was practically the whole of the transaction. But was it likely that the respondent would pay £200 for this small service. All that Mr. Guest did was to hand over the letter to Messrs. William Watson and Co., in London. A letter was written on the 26th March by Messrs. William Watson to that effect to the respondent. It was not true, as was stated, that Mr. Barwell, the respondent's secretary, took the draft to Mr. Guest on board the ship by which he travelled to Europe. A note was written to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., to hand Mr. Guest a draft. The pro-note was written in the house itself. Mr. Barwell was suspended immediately after the information in this case was filed.

It was further stated that Mr. Guest himself had received a reply and had sent it through Messrs. Watson & Co., to the respondent. But what had Mr. Guest done to deliver the letter or get a reply ? Mr. Payne produced a letter which was addressed to the respondent, and dated the 30th March. That letter was sent direct to Prince Samatsinghi and not through Mr. Guest.

Mr. Smetham for the complainant, stated that the whole matter was a question of evidence. Mr. Guest had often raised money for Patiala from the respondent, who occupied his leisure time in doing a little Marwari business. It was obvious that Mr. Guest had carried out his contract.

His Worship said it was not likely that a person would pay £200 for the mere delivery of a letter, and he discharged the notice.

In the report of this case which appeared in our evening issue on Saturday it was incorrectly stated that although Mr. Tellery knew the representation made to him by His Highness Prince Samatsinghi with regard to the £200 was false, he undertook the payment of it. This contention was not put forward, and to justice to Prince Samatsinghi it is only fair to say that it was strenously denied that he ever made a false representation. Whilst the correspondence between the parties was being read it was pointed out that the question of what His Highness did represent to Mr. Tellery at the time the latter signed the promissery note had been discussed between them, and that an explanation had been given before the money was paid by Mr. Tellery. Under these circumstances, therefore, it was an utter impossibility for Prince Samatsinghi to have induced Mr. Tellery by false representation to pay the £200, as the real facts had become known to him and he had satisfied himself with regard to the facts of the case before he parted with the money.

THE PWE AGAIN.

AN application was recently made to Mr. Justice Fox in the Burma Chief Court to admit the appeal of a bpoongyi named U. Withoda who was sentenced by the Magistrate of Nyaunglebin to a fine of Rs. 100 under section 13 (3) of the Lower Burma Village Act for holding a pwe in the compound of his kyaung. The Magistrate found that it was a zat pwe. The question was whether holding the pwe for the pilgrims who came to worship at the pagoda on the occasion of the Thadingyut festival, came under the Lower Burma Village Act. Counsel referred to the judgment of the Full Bench, where the meaning of the word "pwe" was considered. In that case the question was as to whether "pwe" included a cart or pony race. There was a suggestion in that case by Mr. Justice Birks as to whether an "ahnyin" pwe would be included. The finding itself was open to question. The mere fact that the Magistrate in the present case held that it was a zat pwe, did not constitute it such.

His Honour : The Magistrate says there were in the pwe clowns, princes and princesses.

Mr. Chan Toon said that fact seemed to have affected the Magistrate's mind. In an "ahnyin" pwe there were persons representing various characters, and literally translated the word 'ahnyin,' meant "soft music." Whether it was a concert or some other kind of entertainment, the question was whether that could be covered by the section as holding a pwe in any place. Counsel was aware that for the purpose of having a dramatic performance or any entertainment in the public streets or in the village itself, it was necessary to get a licence.

His Honour remarked that this bpoongyi was not a very austere man.

Mr. Chan Toon said not necessarily. He would not have money of his own. It was within the monastery and without the bpoongyi's permission ; but he would be the person responsible in the eye of the law for allowing the entertainment to take place within the kyaung. The bpoongyi's supporters helped him with funds, but the mere fact of his allowing a performance innocent in itself for pilgrims, would not make him in any sense not austere. If those pwes were held haphazard at any public place it would lead to crime and general obstruction to the public. But that could not happen in the case of an entertainment in a kyaung compound. The offence was purely a technical one and Counsel thought that even if an offence had been made out, a nominal fine would meet the ends of justice.

His Honour said that the fine did seem excessive and admitted the appeal.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM AN ELEPHANT.

A VERY narrow escape from a wild elephant is reported from Taikgyi in a vernacular newspaper of Mandalay. Some Burmese clerks of the Cadastral Department were carrying on their work near the above-named place and were encamped in a rather wild post, which it appears is swarming with tigers elephants and wild boars. One day one of the party was on the point of rejoining his companions, when he was horrified to see in front of him, and at no great distance, a solitary elephant, a magnificent tusker. From sheer surprise the poor fellow was rooted to the spot unable to move hand or foot. The elephant, however, had got sight of him ; he trumpeted two or three times, and the huge angry beast came charging upon him. The defrightened man came to his senses and sharply looked about for a way of escape, but the only thing he perceived was a small cluster of three young trees whose roots seemed to be interwined, and growing one near the other quite near him. A moment's hesitation and he would have been done for. He ran and began to climb one of the trees, or rather saplings, with an agility of which he never thought himself capable before, when the tusker came crashing against the tree and broke it. The man had just time to swing his hand round and catch hold of the second sapling [illegible] the other was falling with a crash. The angry elephant seized the tree in his trunk and swayed it to and fro violently ; the Burman had [illegible] ty of catching the third tree, [illegible] gave way under the efforts of the [illegible] But the tree he was now on had [illegible] and was anything but firm. The [illegible] self up for lost as the young tr[illegible] not resist the efforts of the elephant, [illegible] was more than sufficient to destory [illegible] had drawn back a little and was [illegible] charge, when to the unspeakable rel[illegible] who had probably never been so near [illegible] deliverance came in quite an unexpected [illegible] Just as the elephant began to charge a large wild dog came on barking at a [illegible] brute turned round and gave chase [illegible] seemingly forgetting the man altogether. The clerk lost no time in running to the camp, where he excitedly related his encounter with and escape from the solitary tusker.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. HINDU GYMKHANA.

A game full of incident was played between the elevens of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon on the ground of the latter team at Marine Lines. A great deal of interest was taken in the fixture by the followers of both teams, and there was a large number of spectators. It would have been almost impossible for the Gymkhana to have sent out a better team. Only one possible addition to the eleven could have been made in order to increase its strength in the slightest degree. Lumsden, who is still away from Bombay, might have been chosen had his services been available, but even then, it would have been very difficult to decide who should be taken out in his favour. Indeed the Gymkhana journeyed to Marine Lines with brighter prospects than they have enjoyed when entering upon any of their previous five fixtures this season. The Hindu Gymkhana, however, placed just as strong an eleven in the field, their team including such mighty hitters as Bhanda and Telang and quite a plethora of bowlers. On the whole although no definite decision was arrived at, an exceedingly interesting match was witnessed, and it would have been difficult to say when stumps were drawn in whose favour the game ended. The Gymkhana were not so lucky in the spin of the coin as has been the case previously this season, and they were sent into the field. The wicket was extremely fast and very true, and there was a strong wind, which helped the bowlers very considerably at the city end, and which must have been disconcerting at times to the batsmen.

For the Hindu Gymkhana Messrs. Sukhadia and Shinker opened the game, and Messrs. Cheetham and Rumboll took the ball. Rumboll had the satisfaction of getting Shinker caught at point straight away in his first over, but this was his only success. He bowled a good length, but was not helped by the wicket so much as he had been the previous week. Telang came in, and at once commenced to hit out. He drove Cheetham to the boundary several times, his hitting being clean and terrifically hard. Sukhadia, on the other hand, played a rather cautious game and on numerous occasions had more than his fair share of luck. He seldom hit out, although he scored pretty freely in singles and twos. Runs came at a good pace, and Coombs and Milne went on, the latter bowling from the fort end and the former facing the wind. Coombs kept down the runs for a time. He got a great deal of pace on the ball, and in his first few overs considerably bothered the batsmen. Milne did not bowl quite as well as usual. One terrific leg hit by Sukhadia sent the ball hurtling on to the top of the pavilion and notwithstanding the pace at which Coombs was bowling Telang, drove him clear of the boundary for six—a hit which provoked a regular storm of applause. The score mounted rapidly, Sukhadia was twice missed in the slips, and he gave several hard chances of being caught at square leg. Harrington at mid off was given a tremendous amount of work to do and he shone throughout the game. After a splendid innings of 51 in which were included 8 fours, and a couple of sixes, Bhanda was caught at the wicket by Tompkins from Sale's bowling. The score by this time had reached eighty. Sale who had gone on in place of Coombs kept the score down very effectually. Bhanda who took Telang's place promised to follow his predecessor's example in the matter of hard hitting. Harrington stopped a tremendous drive from him and was nearly lifted off his feet, being roundly applauded. After knocking up a couple of boundaries however, Bhanda hit up a ball to Sale off Major Walton's bowling, and retired at 101 with 14 to his credit. Very shortly afterwards Sale got Sukhadia leg before. Sukhadia's play was as has been already noted rather lucky. Mr. Pai had his middle stump taken a few moments later and Major Walton dismissed Mehta with a similar ball. Kirtikar was taken by Harrington at mid off, a very clever catch. At 150 the innings was declared. Sale's bowling proved just as effectual as Rumboll's had been the previous week, and his average of 5 wickets for 26 represents a capital performance.

The Bombay Gymkhana had a hopeless task set them. With only just over an hour left to knock up 153 runs they could not hope to do any more than draw. Messrs. Aston and Harrington were sent out to meet the bowling of Banda and Sukhadia. Runs came very slowly at first. Both bowlers kept a good length and Bhanda who was bowling with the wind was almost unplayable. Time after time the batsmen completely failed to judge his pace and several times, some of his deliveries, which shot in very unstily, came within an ace of shaving the bails. Half a dozen overs were sent down for about three runs. Aston played a patient game, and very seldom hit out. When he did open his shoulders he generally failed to get the ball clear of the field, who made very few mistakes, and picked up capitally. Harrington once or twice got in a stroke characteristic of his best form, but on the whole it cannot be said that he showed to such advantage as he has done previously this season. Several times, indeed, his strokes were decidedly chancy, and he found the greatest difficulty in in timing Bhanda's bowling. Quite twenty minutes passed before double figures were signalled on the score board, but then the batsmen settled down a bit more comfortably, and by twos and singles the score began to creep up. Harrington played the more open game. Once by a well directed leg bit he got the ball clear away to the boundary, but at length a shooting ball which completely beat him took his leg stump. He retired with the total of 27 to his credit, having played an innings, which, if hardly to be described as faultless, was at any rate very creditable, considering the difficulties under which it was made. A change was now made in the bowling, Agasker and Talpade going on, the former taking the ball from Bhanda. Captain Carnegy took Harrington's place at the wicket. Agasker was responsible for a good deal of amusement. He bowled a slow twisting ball which broke in from leg about eighteen inches, and he varied his pace just enough to make a batsman's calculations very unreliable. From the point of view of the spectators the bowling looked extremely weak, but that this was not the case was quickly proved by the strange antics of the batsmen. Aston's reception of Agasker's first ball was a study. He looked at it as it squirmed along the wicket and changed his mind at least four times before it reached him. He then hurriedly poked it up, and it was the sheerest bit of luck that he did not get it round to point. The following ball he managed to get away for a single and he looked relieved when away from that end of the wicket. Captain Carnegy was exceedingly unlucky. He drove Talpade for a single, and in the next over being at the slow man's end, got well hold of the ball and sent it spinning to the boundary. Khote was fielding just on the boundary line, and he gathered up the ball running sideways a few inches from the ground. He held it splendidly. It was a marvellous catch, though there is a question as to whether he was not beyond the boundary flag at the time. This is a remarkable thing, considering that only the previous week in the match against the Marine Battalion on the Gymkhana ground Capt. Tompkins was dismissed in almost precisely the same manner. Cheetham came in next and he also was bothered with Agasker's queer deliveries. His first two balls he met four paces down the wicket, and the third he [illegible] for a couple. The next time, however, he [illegible] on his run almost before the ball had [illegible] bowler's hand and Agasker very trickily [illegible] his pace and Cheetham came within an [illegible] of being stumped. All these things were [illegible] appreciated by the spectators. Cheetham [illegible] and bowled by Agasker's next [illegible], who came in next, was just as [illegible], and the way he danced round the [illegible] led that he too would have fallen to [illegible] wiles had there been more time. However, when Mr. Sale had received four balls the bell was rung and stumps were drawn. It must be said in defence of the Gymkhana batsmen that throughout their innings the light was extremely bad, and with bowling such as that of Bhanda and Agasker to face, many of their mistakes were

executable. Aston, who carried out his bat for 26 has played better cricket, but it is doubtful whether he has kept his end up under greater difficulties.

The match was drawn and left in a very open condition. With Aston fairly well set and Sale in, and other run getters to follow, there was no reason why the Gymkhana should not have won had the match been played to a finish, but it is a useless speculation at any rate. The following were the scores :—

HINDOO GYMKHANA.

Mr P G Sukhadia, l-b-w, b Sale	38
Mr B Shinker, c Cheetham, b Rumboll	0
Mr P K Telang, c Tomkins, b Sale	51
Mr G R Bhanda, cSale, b Walton	14
Mr M Pai, b Sale	4
Mr W B Talpade, b Sale	0
Mr C V Metha, b Walton	15
Mr G R Kirtikar, c Harrington, b Sale	6
Mr R V Agasikr, not out	6
Mr Khose, not out	9
Mr N K Dewaker, did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total for 8 wickets	150

Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Aston, not out	26
Mr Harrington, b Bando	27
Captain Carnegy, c Khote, b Agasikr	1
Mr Cheetham, c and b Agasikr	2
Mr Sale, not out	9
Mr Milne	
Mr Rumboll	
Major Rogers	did not bat.
Capt Tomkins	
Major Walton	
Mr Coombe	
Extras	6
Total (3 wkts.)	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDOO GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Rumboll	6	0	29	1
Mr Cheetham	3	1	23	0
Mr Coomes	5	1	17	0
Mr Milne	8	3	39	0
Mr Sale	16	7	28	8
Major Walton	9	1	27	2
Capt Carnegy	1	0	4	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Banda	16	10	17	1
Mr Sukhadia*	6	2	16	0
Mr Talpade	5	1	8	0
Mr Agasikr	9	3	15	2

* Bowled 1 no ball.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2ND XI. vs. B. V. A.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon, an interesting game resulting in a draw. Scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Binning, c Higgins, b O'Donnell	14
Mr Hayland, b O'Donnell	4
Mr Ward, run out	2
Mr Greatwicke, run out	30
Mr Majoribanks, c Burrows, b E Hogan	0
Capt Garwood, b O'Donnell	16
Capt Mac Donald, b H Hogan	7
Mr Aspinwall, run out	19
Mr Cole, b H Hogan	5
Mr Moore, b H Hogan	7
Mr Astell, not out	2
Extras	19
Total	125

B. V. A.

Mr A C Higgins, c Moore, b Greatwicke	19
Mr R O'Reilly, c Ward, b Greatwicke	0
Mr H Hogan, c Ward, b Greatwicke	2
Mr A Spilling, b Cole	4
Mr R Hogan, c Greatwicke, b Garwood	26
Mr W Perry, b Cole	8
Mr L Burrows, not out	8
Mr Hogan, not out	2
Extras	12
Total, for 6 wickets	99

Messrs. Martin, O'Donnell, and Barry did not bat.

RALLI BROTHERS C. C. vs. THE MUNICIPAL C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Municipal Club by 8 runs. The following are the scores :—

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Sorabji Battliwalla, not out	25
D N Writer, b Balsara	1
E G Rodgers, b Balsara	0
B D Gagrat, c Chinoy, b Kaka	3
M M Talpade, b Kaka	0
G R Holland, b Kaka	0
B B Pantheki, c and b Kaka	0
J C Machliwalla, l b w, b Kaka	0
Shapurji Battliwalla, c Wadia, b Karanjia	7
J J Rodgers, b Kaka	0
K R Mistry b Kaka	1
Extras	11
Total	48

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Dadarkar, b Sorab Battliwalla	1
Guard, run out	0
Vaidyan, b Sorab Battliwalla	0
Chinoy, b Writer	30
Karanja, b Writer	8
Balsara, b Sorab Battliwalla	3
Chambari, b Writer	5
Dastwalla, not out	4
Kaka, b Writer	1
Howottiam, absent	0
Wadia, absent	0
Extras	4
Total	56

P. W. D. vs. H. M. S. MAGDALA.

This match was played on Saturday and ended in a win for the former team by 2 runs and one wicket. The best scores for the P.W.D. were made by Messrs. A. F. Thorore 27 (not out), R. W. Roberts 20, and H. Lees 14 ; while for the Magdala Messrs Lenn, Hutchinson and Duglas hit 40 (not out), 18 and 5 respectively.

THE LIBERAL (ESPLANADE) vs. BYCULLA EDUCATION SOCIETY'S H. SCHOOL C. C.

The two teams met on the Esplanade on Saturday. Byculla School winning the toss elected to bat and scored 49 runs in which Sale put up 11 runs. The Liberals responded with 95 runs in which F. M. Surty, J. B. Lam, and Udwadia knocked down 27, 23 (not out) and 10 runs respectively. From the Byculla School Club Rogers and Murray bowled well, the former took 3 wickets for 19 runs and the latter 3 for 33 runs. From the Liberals R. F. Nanjee, the captain of the team, took 8 wickets for only 21 runs and Choksey 2 for 18 runs. Thus the Liberals won the game by 45 runs.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL vs. WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on Saturday on the Esplanade ground. The former in their first innings scored 41 runs. The latter responded with 23. From the winning side Madon captured 3 wickets for 12 runs only. Thus the match ended in an easy victory by the Esplanade H. School for 18 runs.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. COMBINED COLLEGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground, to-day, when the Poona team lost by 10 runs. In spite of the races, the attendance was good. The Collegians won the toss and batting first made 91, whilst the Gymkhana made 81. In their second venture the Collegians made 55 without the loss of a wicket. The following are the scores :—

COMBINED COLLEGES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Prabhawalkar, c Tillard, b Lumsden	0	not out	22
Lambe, run out	0	not out	25
B D Cursetjee, not out	38		
Barve, c Cahill, b Greig	15		
Karve, b Manners	7		
Kamal, b Sargent	0		
Sprott, c Drysdale, b Sargent	6		
D'Souza, c Sargent, b Manners	2		
Karanjwalla, c Tillard, b Sargent	8		
Mendhek, b Sargent	0		
Joshi, b Sargent	2		
Extras	13	Extras	7
Total	91	Total	55

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt Greig, c Sprott, b Joshi	9
Major Field, b Mehendale	5
Mr Lumsden, b Mehendale	12
Mr Drysdale, run out	0
Mr Tillard, b Mehendale	1
Capt Duncan, l-b-w, b Joshi	12
Mr Manners, b Mahendale	17
Mr Sargent, c Lambe, b Mahendale	0
Mr Cahill, c Barve, b Mehendale	17
Mr Henderson, b Joshi	5
Aga Bajir Shah, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

COMBINED COLLEGES.

1st Innings.	R.	M.	W.
Lumsden	60	23	1
Greig	66	26	1
Manners	54	14	3
Sargent	50	15	3

POONA GYMKHANA.

	R.	M.	W.
Joshi	54	22	3
Mehendale	53	26	1

ACQUITTAL OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

MR. C. ROPER, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in May last, convicted Sangia bin Shideama of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The accused was charged with murder or abetment of murder. Early on the morning of the 26th February last, the victim of the offence, Sharanappa, then acting police patel of Alhalli, was passing near the house of one Khaja, when accused and a man named Bhima, and perhaps another man named Sabya, set upon him, gagged him, wrapped him in a blanket, and carried him off towards the village of Asangihal. About half way between the two places, the men wounded the deceased in various parts of the body with a knife. A little later, the corpse of deceased was seen by a boy of Alhalli, who was tending his cattle. He at once took the news to the village; and a report was made to the police. Accused was found a little later in the Nizam's territory. He confessed his complicity before the second-class magistrate at Shindgi. He therein stated that he held the legs of the deceased while his companions stabbed him with a knife. He pleaded, however, that he did his part only at the bidding of the others. The facts confessed by the accused, said Mr. Roper, made it clear that he must be held to be one of the principal offenders. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving the Court's judgement on the appeal, said : The first confession was made in this case after accused had been for some days in the custody of the police. There are important discrepancies between his statement before the second-class magistrate on the 7th March, and that before the committing magistrate on the 10th April. Before the Court of Session, accused withdrew his confession and alleged that he had been beaten and tutored by the Foujdar. Having regard to the circumstances, it appears to us impossible to accept the confession as an admission of guilt on the part of the accused. The evidence in the case, in so far as it has any bearing on the guilt of the accused, is far from satisfactory. The witness Khaja, on whom the suspicion of the father of the deceased first fell, tells a most improbable story when he says that accused and Bhima said in his hearing that they would kill the deceased, and told him that they had been seeking to kill the patil for three days. The circumstance also that the witness Khaja accosted Bhima and Sangia early in the morning when they were passing his house, and asked them who they were, and where they were going, and that they replied "don't you know us, Bhima and Sangia" ; and that they were then carrying something, which looked like a man's body, is highly improbable, as is also the story told by the other witnesses, who state that Bhima and Sangia were seen with a third person in the nulla between Alhalli and Asangihal, and that one was sitting on his chest, and the other on his legs. These statements are also inconsistent with the statement of accused in the alleged confession that there were three persons engaged in carrying and dealing with the corpse of the deceased. It would be highly dangerous to convict a man of the grave crime of murder on evidence of this character, so much of which is transparently false and unreliable. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the accused be discharged from custody.

NOTES FROM SECUNDERABAD.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent writing on Wednesday says :—Here and at Hyderabad the weather now and again gets cloudy, but there is no rain except a shower which lasts but for few minutes. The total rainfall has not exceeded two inches since the burst of the monsoon. The scarcity of fodder and water is already widely felt. The big Hoosseinsaugar tank, which supplies water to the inhabitants of this place, has gone very low, and the water from this tank, which people are obliged to use for drinking purposes, is muddy and has a very unpleasant taste. Great anxiety prevails on this account.

The death of Sir Khurshid Jah, the first of the Hyderabad nobles, has cast a gloom over Hyderabad. In all quarters we hear nothing but words of praise spoken about him.

With the concurrence of H. H. the Nizam's Government, a temporary camp for the troops of the Secunderabad District will be pitched at Shunkerpalli, nine stations away from Hyderabad on the Wadi side.

Captain and Adjutant W. H. Kay, R. H. A., Trimulgerry, has been granted accumulated leave for three months from 19th July.

Stamped paper manufactured by the Stamp Department, his Highness the Nizam's Government, has hitherto been supplied at different rates to those Jagirdars of his Highness' Dominions, who enjoyed judicial powers within their jiaquas. The amount charged was in some cases Rs 23-4-0 for every 100 stamped papers, irrespective of their nominal value. The matter was recently considered by a committee under the presidency of the Maharajah Peshkar Bahadur. His Excellency the Minister after going through the report of the Committee passed the following order:—In future one-fourth of the actual nominal value of stamped paper shall be levied from all Jagirdars, Paegah officials and Samasthous in his Highness's Dominions, to whom such papers will be supplied *e.g.* Rs. 25 shall be charged for a stamped paper of the value of Rs 100. This order is general, and will be strictly followed.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A VERY fair muster turned out for the Club shoot on Saturday afternoon. The tide not suiting for the Long Range, the competitions were at 200 and 300 yards. The weather was fine throughout with a strong wind and occasional gusts blowing off the sea. The shooting was good, some really excellent scores being made. The date of the next shoot will be notified in the papers.

	Score 200 yards.	Hyd Pts for M W Rifles Calling.	Total.
Lce Sgt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	27		27a
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	23		23b
Ar Sgt W H Goodwin, Ox Lt Infy	25		25
Sgt Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles	24		24
Maj T M English, B V Rifles	24		24
Sgt P R Soundy, B V Rifles	24		24
Pte G Miles, Ox Lt Infy	23		23
Sgt G Ebsworth, Ox Lt Infy	23		23
Cr Sgt W Fry, G I P R Vols	23		23
Sgt A G Murray, G I P R Vols	22	1	23
Asst Sgn R W Chitts, I M Serv	21		21
Capt H S Jacob, G I P R Vols	18	1	19
Capt E A Kenyon, B V Rifles	18		18
Lieut A F Goldney, G I P R Vols	17		17
Mr A Lovind, Civilian	10	1	11

a Handicapped 2 points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

Scr 200 yds.			
Capt H S Jacob, G I P R Vols	25	1	26a
Pte G Miles, Ox Lt Infy	24	..	24b
Ar Sgt W H Goodwin, Ox Lt Infy	24	..	24b
Sgt P R Soundy, B V Rifles	23	..	23b
Lt A P Goldney, G I P R Vols	23	..	23c
Cr Sgt W Fry, G I P R Vols	23	..	23
Lce Sgt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	23	..	23
Asst Sgt R W Chitts, I M Serv	22	..	22
Sgt G Ebsworth Ox Lt Infy	22	..	22
Maj T M English, B V Rifles	22	..	22
Sgt Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles	21	..	21
Capt J H Kenyon, Bo Vol Rifles	21	..	21
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	19	..	19
Sgt A G Murray, G I P R Vols	15	1	16
Mr A Lovind, Civilian	6	1	7

a Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 points.
c Winner of 2nd Spoon.

Scr 200 yds.			
Sergt P R Soundy, B V Rifles	27	..	27a
Maj T M English, B V Rifles	25	..	25b
Sergt Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles	24	..	24c
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	22	..	22
Lt A P Goldney, G I P R Vols	22	..	22
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	22	..	22
Capt E A Kenyon, B V Rifles	22	..	22
Pte G Miles, Ox Lt Infy	21	..	21
Lce Sgt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	21	..	21
Ar Sgt W H Goodwin, Ox Lt Infy	21	..	21
Capt H S Jacob, G I P R Vols	20	1	21
Trooper A D Shanks, B Lt Horse	19	1	20
Sgt G Ebsworth, Ox Lt Infy	19	..	19
Sgt A G Murray, G I P R Vols	18	1	19
Asst Sgn R W Chitts, I M Serv	18	..	18
Mr A Lovind, Civilian	7	1	8

a Handicapped 2 points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 points.
c Handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd Spoon.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

THE ninth biennial general meeting of the donors and shareholders of the above dispensary was held on Saturday at 5 p. m. at the Fort residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Hornby Row, Bombay. Mr. Karimbhoy Ibrahim occupied the chair.

From the report of the managing committee it appeared that the total funds at the beginning of the period under report were Rs. 2,83,662 which increased to Rs. 2,85,153 at the end of the year 1900. The income for the period was Rs. 22,065 as against Rs. 23,930 of the previous period of two years. The expenditure for the same period was Rs. 20,573 as against Rs. 17,278 of previous one. The two dispensaries at Charniwadi and Khetwadi had proved as useful to the public as before, and were taken benefit of by thousands of poor of the city. The total number of patients of all castes and creeds who attended the dispensaries during the years under report was 100,298 as against 77,499 in the years preceding, the daily average attendance thus coming 418. The report was adopted and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a member of the managing committee. After customary compliments to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

THE SUSPECTED MUTINY LEADER.

BENIMADHU, the Chief of Shankarpur, was one of the boldest and most bitter of the rebel leaders who endangered the road to Cawnpore, and delayed the pacification of Oudh. He was an influential talukdar, and after the outbreak of the Mutiny occupied a stronghold at Atraolia, which, however, was destroyed by the British in September. Beni Madhu escaped and soon gathered another force and began to interfere with the British communications, whilst he caused proclamations to be distributed in Lucknow telling the people to quit the city as it was to be attacked. So in May, 1858, General Sir Hope Grant turned aside from the reduction of Jalalabad, near Lucknow, to pursue Beni Madhu. He took with him the 53rd Foot and Mackinnon's Battery and followed the rebel leader to Jasanda, near Banni, where he was reported to be with "a force of 35,000 men." But Beni Madhu with his fabulously strong army was invisible, and Sir Hope Grant reinforced by Sikhs turned aside to deal with other rebel forces.

The British held a belt of country right across the centre of Oudh from east to west, whilst the districts north and south of that belt were either held by the rebels or were greatly troubled by them. The principal leader in the south was Beni Madhu, and in November 1858 General Hope Grant again moved against him. The Chief of Shankarpur then had some 15,000 men under him. The Commander-in-Chief, anxious to avoid bloodshed had offered him very favourable terms if he would surrender. But he proudly replied that he would yield his fort as he could not defend it, but that he would not yield himself as he belonged to his King. The plan of attack had provided for the co-operation of Evelegh with Hope Grant, but unfortunately the the former was delayed by bad roads and the opposition of the rebels, and did not reach the fort in time, so that Beni Madhu and his men escaped on its uninvested side. They fled hastily to Dundia Khera, but there fell in with Evelegh's force and were roughly handled, loosing three of their guns. Shankarpur was then occupied by Hope Grant. In the meantime Lord Clyde had heard of Beni Madhu's whereabouts, and taking Evelegh with him set out in pursuit, and coming up with him, completely routed him and took all his guns, though the clever leader once more got away. The other columns had by this time formed a complete cordon around the circumference of Eastern Oudh. They now closed in and traversed the whole territory, demolishing forts and re-establishing the civil power. Beni Madhu fell back before the British forces and his following faded away, but he managed to elude his pursuers and mysteriously disappeared—probably into the jungles of Nepal.

THE INSURRECTION IN SZECHUAN.

AN IMPERIAL DECREE.

THE following decree in reference to the outbreak in Szechuan has been issued by the Chinese Imperial Court :—We have read the telegram of K'uei Chun, Viceroy of Szechuan, presented to us by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which the said Viceroy states that a short time ago, bearing that a mob of Tzeyanghsien ruffians had risen and were rioting in that district, he at once sent troops to disperse the rioters, resulting in the capture and summary decapitation of Li Kangchung and other leaders of the rioters. Shortly after this, the said Viceroy further states that he received a telegram from Ma Ch'ang-chi, district magistrate of the said Tzeyanghsien, reporting that a mob of more than a thousand ruffians of Tienku-ch'iao, or Bridge, in this jurisdiction, suddenly arose the other night and attacked and destroyed the British and American chapels there, slaying with the sword a preacher, called Chu Ch'eng-hsing, and four converts, and destroying and burning their houses and mortally wounding three other converts. The said Viceroy reports that he has already sent a Taotai with troops to the spot with orders to proceed with all haste and restore order. We are exceedingly indignant to learn all this and hereby command the said Viceroy to take care not to allow the trouble to spread. The leaders of the mob are to be arrested and with their followers punished with the extreme penalty. We feel much pity for the murdered preacher and converts and order that the necessary reliefs be granted their families. Although it has been given as an excuse that Ma Ch'engchi, the magistrate of the said district, is a new comer, he cannot escape the charge of laxity of vigilance. He is therefore cashiered and ordered to capture the murderers within a specified period. Orders must be issued to the officials wherever missions are located to exert extra care and watchfulness over the safety of missionaries and converts.

ARMED ROBBERS IN AMOY.

THE Amoy correspondent of the "North China Herald" under date 23rd June writes :—It is perfectly true that, for the last nine months, a band of robbers, armed with modern rifles, and having their lair in a neighbouring county (Ankhoe) has been committing serious depredations and striking terror over a large area in the Changchow, Tiothoa, and North River districts. They have robbed on the North River, entered many villages and taken away all the money and valuables they could carry ; one of our chapels has twice been robbed by them, and travelling has become a risky matter over this large region. It is, therefore, my belief that the Changchou authorities made the rumour of the proposed procession in April (not March by the way,) a pretext to get a large body of soldiers from Amoy and Foochow, in order that they might be able to cope with these robbers. But what has happened meanwhile? The robbers have squared the Changchou mandarins by presenting them with a large sum of money (some say dols. 6,000), on the express understanding that they are not to molest anyone in the two districts of Changchou and Tiothoa, but giving them leave to continue their nefarious practices in other districts! Oh! alas poor China! when this is all the justice obtainable. What hope can there be for this unhappy country when truth and honour and justice are trampled under foot by those whose supreme duty it is to uphold and administer these cardinal virtues?

NATIVE RUNS AMOK.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

A HORRIBLE affair took place in a village about seven miles from Erode on Tuesday last, says a Coimbatore correspondent. A toddy drawer lost everything in gambling and he had to pledge his waist string to one of the gamblers. The play was closed and the Moopan wanted his silver string back which of course the winner refused, but his refusal got a stab for him and another for a comrade who twanted to interfere. The culprit ran home and taking a palaipathe gave a cut to his daughter about five years old and then killed his wife and an infant male child. He then killed two old women and wounded four men who crossed his way. The man then set fire to about a dozen houses and after giving himself a cut, he hanged himself from a beam inside a room which he had taken care to bolt. Five persons are already dead and some more may die from the injuries received. The villagers were panic-stricken and concealed themselves in fields until the police came to the village late in the evening and restored peace and order.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.
Cable Saint Jacques Haiphong interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.
Private telegrams for Columbia except Colon, Panama and Buenaventura can not be accepted until further notice.
Restrictions on telegrams for and from Ascension have also been withdrawn. This brings to a close the censorship on telegrams for places in East and South Africa and adjacent Islands mentioned in Telegraph Guide January edition page 80, and in the July edition page 79.
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	9	35 a.m.	19	53
Teheran	27	2	26 p.m.	—	18
Suez	27	2	40 p.m.	—	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	45	0	1
" Karachi	0	12	0	4
" Madras	0	32	0	2

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times", telegraphed on July 8th :—

The French newspapers have not failed to note the effect which the charges recently made in the House of Commons against the conduct of German soldiers in China have had on Germany. But into the merits of the question they refuse to enter, considering that a discussion as to which of the international troops in China committed the most "atrocities" would now be belated, and at all events inopportune, in view of the way in which the Powers are working together in the Far East. But there is no sympathy for Germany here in this matter. After the coarse insults uttered by Herr Libermann von Sonnenberg in speaking of the Transvaal war, the very vivacious phrases which may have been used in the House of Commons are regarded by French public opinion as an almost natural retort, singularly inoffensive considering the nature of the provocation. The chief conclusion drawn by French opinion is that expressed by the "Debats," which took the line of the "Novoe Vremya" in pointing out that there is still in Germany the same old hatred of England, and that England's complaisance towards Germany is in marked contrast with the small sympathy felt in Germany for England. Where the "Debats" may have discerned British complaisance for Germany it does not inform us, it, perhaps, fancies—which is a mistake—that the best way to maintain good relations between France and England is to do nothing to prevent strained relations between Germany and England. Hence its own complaisance in registering these proofs of international misunderstanding between the two latter countries.

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin writes (July 6) :—It is only to-day that one is able to collect expressions of German opinion upon the debate on foreign affairs which took place in the House of Commons on Thursday evening. As is only natural, the general impression which the debate has created in Germany is distinctly unfavourable. While from the point of view of the British Empire the debate may have afforded welcome evidence that enlightened opinion will now be "to jours in vedette" with reference to the foreign and colonial policy of Germany, it is, on the other hand, doubtful whether any good purpose was served by discussing the conduct of the German contingent in Chi-li. The charges made on Thursday evening are not, I observe reproduced in the parliamentary reports of the "Times," but they have, nevertheless, been published here, and, as might have been expected, they provoke recriminations. What is of more importance is the general impression created by Thursday's debate, and I find that it must have been studied with attention in influential quarters, since the "Cologne Gazette" deals with it in the following Berlin telegram which is manifestly of semi-official origin :—

Shortly before the beginning of the parliamentary recess, statements which possess a certain significance in their bearing upon an estimate of the foreign political situation have been made both in the Paris Chamber and in the London House of Commons. French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, took pains to explain the relations of France to the Triple Alliance. He was able to point to definite declarations of the Italian Government according to which the policy of the Triple Alliance in no case constitutes a menace for France and according to which in no case and in no form could Italy ever become the instrument or the accomplice of an attack upon France. This declaration contains absolutely nothing new ; it only repeats what has been again and again emphatically asserted since the Triple Alliance was first concluded—that the alliance solely contemplates a common defence against foreign attacks and in no wise has an aggressive object in view. So long as France does not meditate any attack upon one or more of the Powers of the Triple Alliance it is really impossible to attribute to that alliance the character of a menace; it can, therefore, only be a matter for congratulation. ("erfreulich".) If France for her part maintains friendly relations with one or more of the Powers of the Triple Alliance, and such relations will only help to facilitate the tasks of the alliance. When M. Delcasse, as in his speech on the 3rd inst., represents the cultivation of friendly relations between France and Italy as one of the chief objects of his endeavours he will only meet with approval within the Triple Alliance, while, as the speech of Lord Cranborne shows, he can hardly expect to awaken the same unconstrained response outside the Triple Alliance. What particularly strikes us in Lord Cranborne's speech is the singular declaration that it is not the part of England to offer treaties but to grant them. This statement does not, to say the least, exhibit any excess of friendship for Japan. But we must likewise express our doubts as to whether the declarations of Lord Cranborne with reference to Italy will be received with more than a moderate degree of satisfaction in that country.

FRANCE, ITALY, AND ENGLAND.

The "Times," correspondent writes from Rome (July 3) :—The emphatic declarations of M. Delcasse are considered to constitute the diplomatic satisfaction which the assurances which Italy, in view of the Franco-Italian rapprochement, was bound to give France when renewing the Triple Alliance. Efforts will doubtless be made to hint that the new attitude of France corresponds to an essential change in the text of the alliance. Without discussing an obviously academic question, it may be said that ever since its first signature in May 1838 the Triple Alliance has been just as defensive to-day. Assurances concerning its pacific character have frequently been given to France. What is new in the situation is that France now believes them, while Italy no longer fears French hostility.

July 4—For the moment the speeches of Sir Charles Dilke and Lord Charles Beresford and the reply of Lord Cranborne hold the first place in public interest, great satisfaction being manifested that England has at last understood the effect which the policy of Lord Salisbury and his representatives was until recently producing in Italy. Better late than never, say the Italians. Better never late, it may be added, for it is idle to suppose that the "status quo ante" of Anglo-Italian friendship has been, or can immediately be, restored in all its fulness.

Paris, July 4.—The "Debats" says :—The elimination of any cause of difference between France and Italy in the Mediterranean was necessarily bound to deprive of much of its importance the Anglo-Italian rapprochement, which could not but constitute a menace for us. In the House of Commons yesterday this modification of the international situation was testified to with regret, for England, in the eventuality of a conflict with us, reckoned on Italy, hoping that she would make common cause with her in all Mediterranean questions, particularly as regards Morocco. This latter point especially preoccupied the speakers yesterday. It is evident that the Franco-Italian rapprochement, bearing on Mediterranean questions, would have no meaning if England could still count on Italy for a war against us in the Mediterranean. This, we repeat, is a very important phase of France Italian policy, and the light thrown upon it by yesterday's discussion in the Commons is all the more important because our own public, especially preoccupied with the Continent and the Triple Alliance, had a tendency to lose sight of it. Lord Cranborne, on behalf of the Government, endeavoured to reassure the House, but the "Times" itself holds that he did not sufficiently succeed. This was inevitable, for even a statesman more sublimant than Lord Cranborne could not make a better thing of the new situation.

The "Standard" correspondent notes from Vienna (July 6) :—M. Delcasse's remarks in the French Chamber continue to occupy the Press of this country. The "Fremdenblatt" and "Pester Lloyd", which have relations with the Foreign Office, express gratification that the eminently peaceful objects of the Triple Alliance are now at last fully recognised by French statesmen. The leading Vienna organ, the "Neue Freie Presse" is also pleased to find that the Triple Alliance is regarded in France more coolly and reasonably than formerly ; but this paper goes on to complain that Italy has represented the Triple Alliance in such a light to the French Government that it would be altogether meaningless were these representations correct :—

M. Delcasse depicted the Triple Alliance as if it not only had no offensive character, which is quite true, but no defensive character either. If it is not to be directed against France, in any conceivable circumstances—for instance, if France were the aggressor—it would have no object at all, and this notion of it cannot be the correct one. If Italy is responsible for this incorrect conception of the Alliance, the conduct of her foreign policy has exposed her to a serious reproach.

Not only M. Delcasse's speech, but also Lord Cranborne's recent remarks in Parliament, go to show that Italian policy has lately undergone considerable oscillations. Italy has secured for herself a safe position in the concert of the European Powers through the Triplice. She has further insured herself, by an agreement with England, in the event of a conflict with France about Tunis, and, subsequently, she has made an arrangement with France about Tripoli. Italy may have won momentary advantages through her manifold connections with other Powers, but her policy has certainly not gained in clearness through this confusion of crossing threads. She will, therefore, find it continually harder, in the long run, to remain within the Triple Alliance on the one hand, and to find in its protection from possible changes in the political system in France, and, on the other hand, to maintain an attitude towards France which, according to the French Foreign Minister's description, has almost the character of an alliance. Although Austria-Hungary has no reason to oppose the friendship between France an Italy, yet she must desire that members of the Alliance adhere to it sincerely, loyally, and steadily.

The military paper "Reichswehr" goes even further, and taking M. Delcasse's description of the Triple Alliance as literaly true, professes to see in the Triple Alliance Treaties little else than waste paper. It adds :—

It was never an offensive Alliance ; and now it has lost its character as a means of defence. It has sunk to an agreement that is neither for nor against anyone. It is now neither a thrust nor a parry.

The "Times" correspondent wrote from St. Petersburg on July 6 :—The "Novoe Vremya" to-day comments at some length upon the debate of the House of Commons on the Foreign Office Estimates. After summarising the speeches of Mr. Gibson Bowles and Mr. Norman, who criticised the partiality for Germany displayed by the British Government, the Russian organ says :—

It is impossible not to agree with the views expressed by these two speakers. The weakness of England for Germany during the last two and-a-half years may, it is true, be explained by the wish to keep Germany on her side until the conclusion of the war in South Africa. There can be no doubt that this is the reason why the British Government made such great concessions to the Germans in the questions of the Samoa Island, of the Bagdad Railway, and of China. It is not too much to say that the Anglo-German agreement with regard to China is an extraordinary example of a treaty in which all the advantages are on the side of one of the contracting parties—namely, of Germany. In regard to China the English diplomatists may have been able to console themselves with the reflection that the Celestial Empire offers too large a field for the interests of Great Britain to be affected by the German domination in Shan-tung. But no consolation of the kind is possible with regard to the Near East. By assisting Germany to obtain the concession for the Bagdad Railway, England acted in a manner so opposed to her own interests that it is not yet possible to predict all the results of that step. By constructing the Anatolian Railway, Germany settled herself in Asia Minor and obtained control of all the markets. By constructing the Bagdad Railway Germany makes herself the mistress of all Asiatic Turkey from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf, and British trade will be completely driven out of the South Persian markets by German goods transported direct from Hamburg by way of Bagdad.

The "Novoe Vremya" proceeds to argue that Russia can never be so dangerous a commercial rival to England in South Persia as Germany, and is inclined to think that English statesman will reconsider their policy with regard to the two powers. The South African war, it sarcastically observes, is now over, and the thought of what they will say in Berlin need no longer cause such apprehension in England.

Lastly, we may cite the following from the correspondent of the "Standard" at Paris (July 8),—

The telegraphic summaries of various articles published in Germany concerning M. Delcasse's recent declaration in the Chamber on the influence of the renewal of the Triple Alliance on the Franco-Italian relations seem to indicate that across the Vosges Mountains the French Minister's statement is regarded as rather too sweeping, not to say incorrect. It is pointed out by some German political newspapers that, in the case of a fourth Power attacking any one of the three States forming the Triple Alliance, Italy would be under the obligation to support the State thus attacked with all her forces, even if the attacking Power should be France. I do not think M. Delcasse had the intention of denying that the universally accepted scope of the defensive character of the Triple Alliance is correct, and if, as it is stated on good authority, it has been renewed without modification, a Power attacking one of the three Allies would be confronted by Germany, Austria, and Italy, and not by only one of those States. M. Delcasse only affirmed that the renewal of the Triple Alliance did not constitute a danger for France in the form of an aggression. Every politician knew that very well before the French Foreign Minister spoke; but it was useful to make the statement in categ

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, Professor Lannelongue discusses the disease appendicitis, which he declares was known 100 years ago, and seemingly from a mummy of the eleventh dynasty, 5,000 years ago, or in the times of the Pharaohs, but was called by other names or mistaken for other diseases. He ascribes the malady to microbes, usually of more than one kind. Influenza is a predisposing cause, which makes the body less able to resist these microbes.

The disease has two phases, one localised at the intestinal wall, generally taken for indigestion or some gastric trouble, which cures itself, another in which it is complicated by localised peritonitis, with or without an abscess, and curable by an operation, or else complicated by general peritonitis, and usually mortal. The causes of appendicitis are many and various—foreign bodies in the intestine, pressures which congest and irritate the intestine, permitting microbes into the lymphatics of that organ, and so on.

The method of vaccinating young dogs against the distemper, which we formerly mentioned, has been tried by its discoverer, M. Phisalix, of the Museum, Paris, for a long time now on dogs of many kinds, and of pure breed, and it has been found to lower the rate of mortality in the disease from about 40 to about 3 per cent.

It should also be mentioned that M.M. Lignieres and Spitz have made researches on diseases arising from a cocoa-bacillus of the same order as that in distemper, which affect horses, cows, pigs, and birds. They have discovered a preventive and curative serum for all animals. It cures typhoid in the horse, pneumonia in cattle, as well as distemper in dogs.

MM. Loewy and Puiseux, of the Observatory of Paris, have read a paper to the Academie des Sciences on the crust of the moon, as exhibited by photography, and they infer that former volcanic eruptions have covered vast areas of it with ashes. The more recent beds are distinguishable from the older beneath them by a darker tint and a smaller circumference.

Recent observations of Professor Monti published by the Italian Meteorological Office go to prove that while hail storms are much more frequent in the mountains at Montecavo over 3,000 feet above Rome, than at Rome itself, thunderstorms, on the contrary, are more common at Rome than at Montecavo.

Captain Chevallier, of the French Army, and M. Cadet have invented a target like a man in shape, and registering hits by an electric annunciator which tells the marksman at once, and saves him further trouble. The target is in spring segments, and the force of the bullet striking a segment makes an electrical contact and sends a current through wires carried in a cable to the annunciator beside the marksman. The place where his bullet struck is indicated to the marksman on a dummy target. The target, which is also made of the ordinary shape, has been used successfully in the Armies of France, Spain, Roumania, and Portugal.

Cuba is not remarkable for inventions, either owing to want of genius or opportunity, but since the Americans have been in the country it has produced a new typewriter, that of M. Juan Vidal, of Cuba and 44, West Tenth-street, New York. The novelty in it is the keyboard, which may be applied to other typewriters. It is adapted to the anatomy of the hand, the front tier of keys being worked by the first or second phalanges of the fingers or thumbs, while the other two tiers are worked by the finger tips. Each tip can work two keys, one on the second tier when the finger is bent at the first joint, and one on the third tier when it is extended. Moreover, the keys of the first, or front, tier can print either of two characters. The hand is not moved in writing even for printing capitals or spacing, and there is little room for mistakes.

Red sunsets, not unlike those which occurred after the eruption of Krakatoa are reported from Berlin, Redruth, in Cornwall, King's Lynn, &c. They are ascribed to the recent eruptions in the West Indies, but there is a danger of connecting what may be due to more ordinary causes with these unusual phenomena. Red sunsets are not very rare effects. Green suns accompanied the eruption of Krakatoa, but so far we have not observed that any have been signalled on this occasion.

The New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads lately ran trains between New York and Chicago, distances by rail of 980 and 912 miles, in 20 hours less three minutes. This is the record, for America at least, for long runs, and the average speed was about 50 miles an hour, but the maximum exceeded 83 miles an hour. In France, on the Orleans and Midi line from Paris to Bayonne, the "Sud" express covers 543½ miles an hour from Paris to Bayonne, a distance of 486 miles. Our East Coast and West Coast expresses from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow, have an average speed of about 50 miles an hour, and the distance is not so great as from Paris to Bayonne.

The United States Shipbuilding Company has absorbed the Bethlehem Steel Company, and the combination is said to be one of the most complete and self-contained in the world. It can manufacture every part of a ship, including armour plate and guns. The works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Pennsylvania, extend 11-4 by 1 mile, and some 30 acres are under cover.

"Mr. William Stanley, an American philosopher and engineer, said a few days ago (writes Sir Hiram S. Maxim to "Nature") that the grandest words ever uttered by any man on this planet were spoken by Lord Kelvin when he said that if all the matter in the universe were reduced to its ultimate atoms and equally divided through all space the disturbance caused by the beating of the wing of one mosquito would bring about everything that we find in the material universe to-day." Sir Hiram then goes on to state that he wrote to Lord Kelvin, who denied ever saying anything of the kind. Probably his lordship, like most other men, is liable to be misunderstood by those who cannot enter into his region of thought or quality of sentiment; and as his thoughts tend to move in a higher sphere than ordinary he runs the greater chance of being misunderstood. At the last meeting of the British Association he showed that if matter were evenly distributed throughout space a difference of density in parts could, by gravitation, give rise to masses of matter: for example, suns and planets. Perhaps the American journalist has built on this foundation and supplied the necessary mosquito to start the universe. Certainly the mosquito is good.

"Flying", the new quarterly magazine of aeronautics, for June contains among other matter of unusual interest descriptions of the latest airships, Dr. Barton, Mellin-Spencer, and others, as well as a plan for attaining the Pole by motor balloon, applicable to other explorations.

A French experimenter finds that Rontgen rays falling on a small electric spark increase its brilliancy by diminishing the resistance of the air to the electric discharge. It was already known that these rays increase the power of the spark to leap across a gap, and probably for the same reason, Marconi, in a recent lecture, told us that his long distance messages by wireless telegraph go farther by night than by day; and Professor Joly of Dublin suggested an explanation of the fact, which, however, Sir Oliver Lodge rejects for another of his own, namely that sunlight diminishes the resistance of the atmosphere to the electric waves. Hertz found that violet and ultra-violet rays favoured sparking, and these exist in sunlight; but so far as we are aware it has not yet been proved that Rontgen rays emanate from the sun. Probably the former statement of Marconi that wireless messages are, if anything, favoured by fogs and thick weather is explicable by the same effect of sunshine.

Marconi is a little backward with his installation of Transatlantic wirelss telegraphy, but what has become of Tesla? Have both of them encountered more difficulty than they anticipated. It is, we believe, not generally known that Professor J. A. Fleming of the Pender Engineering Laboratory, University College, London, is reported to have advised Marconi in connection with his Poldhu to Newfoundland experiment. When the late Sir John Pender founded that laboratory the "Cable King" hardly foresaw the advent of such an important rival to submarine cables as the wireless telegraph.

Cases of yew poisoning among cattle are not at all of infrequent occurance in our midst, but it is not often that fatalities among stock occur in this country from consumption of acorns. A case of this kind did, however, come under our notice during the past season. In this instance a number of young stock got access to a wood in which large quantities of acorns had been produced by the oaks growing thereon, and whether through being exceptionally hungry or for some other cause, several of the animals consumed a large quantity of the acorns with fatal results in two or three cases. For a time, the illness from which the animals were suffering could not be determined, but a Veterinary Surgeon on being called in to hold a post-mortem examination on one of the animals, found very little difficulty in tracing the death to the consumption of the acorns. The symptoms of this disease are very distinctive, the most notable being a rapid wasting away of the system, an entire loss of appetite, and the discharge of an excessive quantity of pale urin. The eyes also become sunken, sore spots make their appearance on the inside of the mouth, and the animal altogether acquires a haggard and miserable appearance, so that the operation of the poison is altogether different in its effects from that resulting from the consumption of the yew. So far as we are aware, there is no really reliable remedies for a case of this kind. As with most other diseases, prevention is by far the most satisfactory method of dealing with it.—"Farmers' Gazette".

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

370,70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoyand others—Thakurdas and Co Part heard.

962,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

963,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and others—Thakurdas D and Co

Long Causes

70-01—Bhaishunker and K—Madan Gopan, &c vs The Hindu Biscuit Co—Thakurdas and Co.

882,00—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs William L Harvey and another—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co

94-01—D D Romer—Gianba Sunkrojee Barne vs Ramjee Esujee—Smetham B and N.

277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M

266,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee—For postponement

267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee—For postponement

268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee

152,01—In person a pauper—Lobar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person

724,00—Dikshit and D—Bai Sarswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K

469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co—For postponement

97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another

113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raley vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M—Captain and V

109,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Frymji and D

371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bibi'a Mahodoo Cudum

513,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M

351,01—Nanu and B—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.

112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

651-01—Craigie L and O—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanand Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Rele—Bhaishunker and K.

130-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

346-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayen Baput and others—Hiralal D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

536-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Madanjee Nanjee vs Damjee Kessawjee and others—Bicknell M and M.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

758-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Antonio Francis Fernandes vs Domingos Phillipe Rozario—Smetham B and N.

Long Causes.

865-01—Mulla and M—Muncherjee Cawasjee M vs Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat and others—Edgelow G and W.

579-01—Malvi H and M—Canjee Ladha vs Pooribai

532-01—Little and Co—Jairam Narayen and others vs Kessawjee Dewjee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

616-01—In person a pauper—Rustomjee Bejonjee vs Pestonjee Manekjee Metha and others

644-01—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of India A and C vs Datoobhoy Jaitha—Ardashir H D and Co.

158-01—Mulla and M—Abdvi Kayam Sharafalli vs Abuool Hoossein Esofalli and others—Matvbhai J and M and Smstham B and N

613-01—R P Mehta—Bail Vajeerboo widow vs Abdool Hoossein Tajbhoy—M R Vakil

502-01—Little and Co—Mooichand Hemraj and others vs Lalbhand Chellaram and others—Matubhai J and M

461-01—Payne G S and M—Jethanand Ramnand and others vs Dayabhoy Tajidrs—Chitnis M and M

1-02—Smetham B and N—Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistry vs Eversahimbhai Hassumbhai and others—Matubhai J and M.

669-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree.

12-02—H Dayabhai—Radhabai widow vs Lumibai widow—Smetham B and N.

For Decree Absolute.

374-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nusservanjee Tata vs Girdhurdas Guneshdas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

35-02—Mirza and M—L Mungawir vs J Mungawir—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.

840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail &c—Unwala and P—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusservanjee—Wadia and G.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

160-01—Craigie L and O The Acting Advocate-General vs Janardhan Balkrishna Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramji Govinji Unwalla and P.

524-00—Captain and V Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Shamsoodin Fatman Ardeshir H D and Co.

41-02—Muljee C and V Hyderkhan Dawoodkhan and others vs Kazi Mahomed Salay Londay and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

789-01—Bhaishanker K and G Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Ossman Jamal Vyani and another Edgelow G and W; and A H D and Co.

390-01—Tyabjee D and Co Nemchund Manecokchund vs Doujee Kessowjee and others Bicknell M and M Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

56-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Salaymanomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Mulla and M.

3-02—Muljee C and V Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethbai widow Wadia and G.

35-02—Mansuklal D and J Jeewraj Dewji vs Madhowdas Gocukdas Paste Little and Co For posponements.

30-02—Little and Co Jugmohandas Varjeewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowji Edgelow G and W.

50-01—Crawford B and Co Hargowandas Jugjiwandas vs Aupurnabai and others R P Mehta.

98-02—Khunderao and S Jetha Farsey and another vs Kastoor Tricum and others K B Metha and Madhowjee V.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	5	4	82
Same date last year	16	10	91

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	10	7	96
Total plague deaths to date	119,440	93,074	
Same date last year	27	20	125

WHEN the contract of the B. B. and C. I. Railway expires in 1903, the Government of India will be in the position owning every trunk railway in India expect one, the Madras Railway, whose contract runs until 1903. As in the case of the East Indian Railway, and more lately the G. I. P. line, the Government will probably decide to buy up the B. B. and C. I. Railway by a system of annuities having a currency for perhaps fifty years, and the existing Directors, strengthened by some new accessions, will doubtless be asked to continue to manage the railway for the State, in consideration of receiving a fixed guaranteed interest on the amount of invested capital, plus a certain share in the surplus profits. Under this arrangement present shareholders, who desire to be bought out and to be quit of the railway, will elect to draw their annuities, while those wishful to participate in the advantages of the new contract will hand their annuities back to the Government, and accept instead the terms of the new managing contract. Either way the railway will become the absolute property of the Government, subject to the claims above described.

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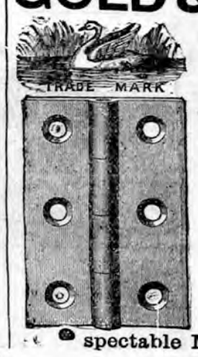

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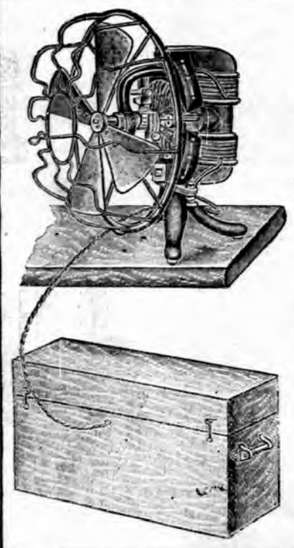

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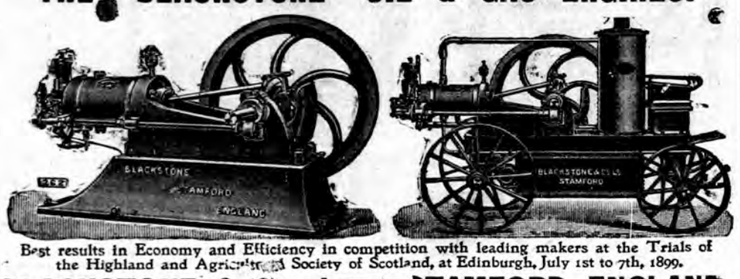

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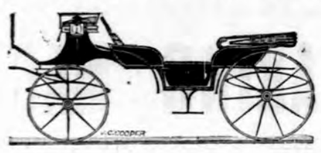

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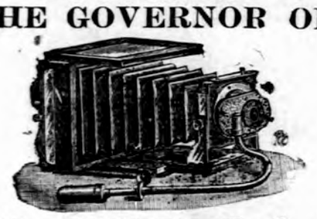

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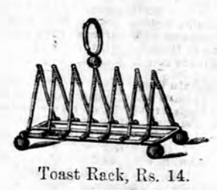

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